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A PLEA FOR THE LITTLE ONES.

Gather them close to your loving heart—
Cradle them on your breast,
They will soon enough leave your brooding care—
Soon enough mount youth's topmost stair—
Little ones in the nest.

Fret not that the children's hearts are gay,
That the restless feet will run;
There may come a time in the by and by,
When you'll sit in your lonely room and sigh
For a sound of childish fun.

When you'll long for the repetition sweet
That sounded through each room,
Of "mother," "mother," the dear love calls
That will echo long in the silent halls,
And add to their stately gloom.

There may come a time when you'll long to hear
The eager boyish tread
The tuneless whistle, the clear shrill shout
The busy bustling in and out,
And the pattering overhead.

When the boys and girls are all grown up,
And scattered far and wide,
Or gone to that beautiful golden shore
Where sickness and death comes never more,
You will miss them from your side.

Then gather them close to your loving heart—
Cradle them on your breast;
They will soon enough leave your brooding care—
Soon enough mount youth's topmost stair—
Little ones in the nest.

HOW NELLIE WAS PAWNED.

I don't share in the popular dislike and contempt for pawnbrokers. I look upon the pawnbroker as a most useful institution. He charges a high rate of interest, to be sure; but then look at the pettiness of the sums he will lend. He is accomodating. I may say universal, in his charities. Nothing comes amiss to him. He will disburse on the security of a ring worth a thousand dollars, or a pair of boots worth a dollar and a-half. Nothing is too small for him, but no matter how valuable the article is, he cannot be induced to lend above a certain sum upon it. This is simply his caution. The article may be stolen, or come by in some improper manner, when, of course, he would have to give it up. He simply protects himself.

But my story.

There is a certain side street running across Broadway, which I will, with your permission, call Chicory street. Chicory street is not its name, but as I am about to relate some private matters in connection with it, it would not be either delicate or judicious if I were to be too geographically correct.

In Chicory street resides a gentleman named Lazarus Levi, Esq., whose spacious old fashioned house is the repository of various articles of property belonging to numberless enlightened but distinguished citizens of the United States. The lower story of Mr. Levi's dwelling is fitted up with a glass front, and articles exposed to view in the windows are but dimly seen. There are flutes with tarnished keys that have lain silent for years. The dust lies thick on the embouchare of each; for the lips that blew there the graduated air have shrunk into mere skin long ago, and the agile fingers that ran over the holes are now loose bones, that lie here and there, never to hang together on earth again.

You can see all sorts of things in Mr. Levi's window. California diamonds; real diamonds very rare banjos, relics of disappointed minstrels; guns, silver tea pots, now black and uncheerful, hinting at terrible domestic distresses in some poor fellow's home, and making you see the thin wife stealing out at night to raise money on the family valuables to feed the children.

Mr. Levi is my friend. I have occasionally mercantile transactions with him; for I am a literary man, and it sometimes happens that I find myself the slave of a sudden necessity for five dollars. On these occasions I travel round my rooms as M. Xavier de Maistre may be supposed to have done in search of some appropriate token of esteem, which I may convey to Mr. Levi, in order to induce him to advance the required sum. In this choice it is necessary to exercise discrimination. For instance, I know it will never do to present my stamped velvet waistcoat three times running. And that if I were to take my little French clock to Mr. Levi too frequently, the article would pail upon him, and my credit be impaired. Variety is necessary to persons of Mr. Levi's position. Continual partridge destroys their appetite. They are epicures, and must be fed with novelties.

Accordingly one day, having need of the traditional five dollars to meet the expenses of a forthcoming literary soiree at my rooms, I, after some deliberation, determined to present my Indian chess-board to Mr. Levi, as a token of my affection, and work his feelings so far as to induce him to present me with the longed-for V. The chess-board was ivory inlaid. The men were delightfully oriental, being carved all over, even to the tips of their noses, and, altogether, I had great faith in the article, as it had never before been under Mr. Levi's charge.

I waited until evening. It was a lovely evening for pawning. A thick fog, damp and threatening rain, hung over the streets so that there were but few passengers abroad. Chicory street was almost deserted.

I rang at Mr. Levi's door. It was a privilege I had earned, both by the constancy of my friendship, and the usually valuable nature of my presents. A delightful Hebrew servant girl, with a nose massive as Egyptian architecture, opened the door, and admitted me to Mr. Levi's private parlor. In a few moments that estimable gentleman entered.

"Ah! Mister Papillote," he said, holding out his hand, "how do you do? Come again, eh? Well, what is it this evening?"

"A little matter I want you to arrange for me," I replied, unrolling my silk handkerchief from the chess-board. "I want five dollars on this for a few days."

Hum! On my word, Mr. Papillote, I am sorry to see such a gentleman like you coming here so often. It's really too bad.'

Levi, as I have said before, took an interest in me, and sometimes talked to me like a father.

"My good Levi," I answered, laughing, "don't take any serious trouble on my account, I'm all right. You know the best of us will get into difficulties occasionally. By the way, would you like to go to the opera to-morrow night."

His eyes glistened.

"Have you got tickets?"

"Here are two. Can you let me have the money?"

"Well, really, Mister Papillote, chess is not a valuable property just at present It comes hard on the intellect, sir."

"But this is an Indian chess-board. It belonged to the Rajah of Gundarcool, and was taken from the royal table by an uncle of mine in the Albicore Fencibles, who was at the seige of Gundarcool. It is a historical chess-board, Mr. Levi. Do you play chess?"

"Not exactly, sir. But I came very near learning once."

"You know that the pawn is inseparably connected with the game, I suppose?"

"I have heard something of the kind, sir."

Mr. Levi stared. My joke was completely lost upon him. It was a very mild joke, certainly; but, then, could better have been expected from a man who was begging for five dollars?"

"I am sorry you can't play," I hastened to continue, covering my jocular failure with some other remark. "I should like to have a game with you. That chess-board, I assure you, is worth thirty dollars if it is worth a penny. Think of the associations."

Heaven forgive me, but the Rajah was a creation of the moment. I had been made a present of the chess-board by a sailor who had voyaged to Calcutta; but one must be a little deceitful now and then in this wicked world.

"Well, I'll let you have the money," said Mr. Levi, "though we are rather short to-day. A great deal of business doing just now, Mr. Papillote," and laying the Rajah's property on the table, he disappeared into the office to make out the ticket.

"A great deal of business doing!" That meant, when translated, a great deal of misery wandering about the streets; a great many homes gloomy for want of petty sums of money; a great many mechanics without Sunday clothes; a great many poor students moaning over their valuable books, sacrificed to keep life enough in them to read those that were left; a great many drunkards craving for their accustomed poison, and getting it at the cost of necessities; a great many mothers shivering in blanketless beds, that the little ones might not starve. This was the terrible kind of business that he was doing!

I was reflecting on all this when I heard the parlor door open, and a light step fall softly on the carpet. Thinking it was Levi returning with the money, I did not raise my head. Presently a voice—ah, how unlike Levi's buttery accents! startled me from my reverie.

"I can play at chess," it said very softly.

I looked up suddenly. A little fairy creature, about sixteen years old, with long, fair hair and large, beautiful blue eyes, stood just within the door staring at me, like some timid bird at him who wanders in lonely woods, half fearing to approach, yet longing to come nearer.

"And who on earth are you?" I asked abruptly; and as I spoke I saw at a glance that the blood of the children of Isreal did not run in her clear, blue veins.

"I'm Nellie Lee, sir," replied the apparition, "and I'm in pawn, sir."

"In what?" I exclaimed, under the impression that I must have been deceived in he absurd statement I had just heard.

"In pawn, sir," she repeated as simply as if she was saying that she was in bed.

"And who put you into pawn, in the name of all the Medicis, may I ask?" I said, scarcely able to keep my countenance.

"Father pawned me for money to buy paints," answered this extraordinary deposit; "and I am so lonesome—oh! you can't think!"

"What is your respectable parent, may I inquire?"

"He's an artist, sir, and he has just got an order, sir, and he wanted money for the canvass and the paints to finish the picture. He paints beautiful pictures; indeed he does?"

She seemed so very anxious about my not doubting her father's ability that I smiled a sort of assent, as if I was perfectly satisfied of his rare talent, and was intimately acquainted with the merit of every one of his productions.

"Where do they keep you?" I asked, half jestingly, for the whole affair seemed so like a vaudeville that I expected every moment to hear some unseen audience applauding the performance. "Do they put you in the safe with the jewelry, or lay you on the shelves with gowns and coats?"

"No, sir, I live up stairs with Mr. Levi. Father will come though, in a few days, with the money, and redeem me."

All this as seriously as if it was the commonest thing in the world for distressed fathers to pawn their children, to keep the duplicates in their waistcoat pockets.

"Have you ever been in pawn before, Miss Nellie Lee?"

"Oh, yes, sir, Father painted the 'Seven Sisters of Ephesus' with what he got on me last fall.

This was really more than I could stand. I lay back on the half-bottomed sofa and roared with laughter. The deposit stood before me with a grave and patient demeanor, neither surprised at my merriment nor apparently thinking that there was anything at all singular in her position.

"You say that you play chess," I said at last, checking my merriment by a great effort, out of respect for the fair and beautiful eyes that I saw before me. "Would you like to play a game?"

"Oh, yes!" answered the deposit; "I should like it very much. You can't think."

We sat down to play chess. I don't know how long we were at it; but this I do know, that if the entrance of Mr. Levi had not disturbed us, it would have continued probably to the present day. There was a first move. Then a long conversation. Then a pause, during which the blue eyes seemed to be intently studying the board, and mine were intently studying the blue eyes. Then another move. Then more conversation, until the rival forces on the Rajah's ivory battle-field got into such a state of confusion that I believe Morphy would have become a lunatic at the first glance he cast upon them.

As for me, I thought of nothing but the simple, beautiful young creature who sat opposite me, and, in spite of myself, visions of such a being moving about my lonely chambers, making the gloom gay, and causing the bachelor's barren life to bourgeon and bloom like the dry rod of the high priest.

In the midst of all this in came Mr. Levi with my five dollars and a duplicate for the chess-board. He seemed rather astonished at the quiet intimacy which had been so suddenly established between myself and his deposit.

"Mr. Levi," said I to him, "I had no idea that you lent money on this species of personal property. I have a rich old uncle, who won't die without leaving me my share of his property, that I would be very glad to raise something on. How much will you give me on him. He's in an excellent state of preservation, and has served in the last war?"

"Oh!" he replied, laughing, without paying any attention to my proposed avuncular exchange. "Nellie Lee is a capital girl, and it's sometimes as well that she should be away from her father. He ——" and here he made an expressive pantomime suggestive of rum. I looked at Nellie. Her large eyes were filled with tears.

"Don't be angry with me Nellie," continued the pawnbroker, kindly. "You know that he has very bad habits or you would not be here. My wife is very fond of her, Mr. Papillote, and for that matter her father adores her, and as he will never finish any of his pictures without the spur of some terrible necessity, we contrive to put Nellie in what we call pawn, and then he is sure to work to get the money to redeem her. Nellie, child, don't cry."

I went up to the poor child, and took her hand gently in my own.

"Nellie Lee," I said, "you love your father very much."

She nodded her head, and shook off a tear or two that fell upon her hand.

"It is but right you should do so. But you are in a strange position here. Your father is not fit to be your guardian, and ou will not always meet with pawnbrokers as kind as Mr. Levi. Now, what you ought to do is to intrust yourself to the care of some man who is young and strong, and who, with your fair face, and good influence to stimulate him, will work for you day and night, and love you as dearly as your father did."

She shook her head gently, and still the tears fell.

"You think such a one cannot be found. You are wrong. If you could bring yourself to accept his protection; if you could persuade yourself that a love suddenly born could be as vigorous and lasting as one that takes years to mature, you never would repent of it; I swear it!"

"And where is there such a one?" demanded Levi, with a mingled incredulity and curiosity twinkling in his black eyes.

"Here!" I answered. I want but such an object as this to become industrious. I have abilities, if I turn them to account—of that I am convinced; and, after all, if the worst should come, nothing under heaven can keep me from inheriting a portion of my uncle's estate. If Nellie Lee will take me for her husband, I call God to witness that I will cherish and love her until death."

The little head shook no longer, and I felt a slight pressure from the small hand in mine. It may have been a tremor, however.

"Her father would never consent," said Levi, reflectively.

"Never," echoed Nellie, in a low murmur; "he loves me so'

I could have said, "What love is this that puts its idol into a pawnbroker's shop?" but I dared not insult the pure heart beside me, and I remained silent. There was a long pause. No one seemed to know what to say, and Nellie's hand still remained in mine. Then we all heard a sudden, violent ring at the hall door bell. Levi started and left the room, and still Nellie and I remained silent. But involuntary I drew her close to my side, my arms stole gently round her small waist. I felt the throbbing of her little heart, and our lips met. The compact, I knew was sealed.

In a few seconds Levi re-entered, pale and agitated. He stepped on the threshold when he saw us locked in the embrace, and, leaning against the edge of the door, he said:

"I am glad of it. She has no guardian now but you."

"My father!" and with a shriek Nellie slipped from my clasp and fled toward Levi.

"Poor child!" he said, laying his hand reverently on her head, as if misfortune had rendered her sacred, "It is so. He has left you alone."

There was a wild burst of grief in that dingy pawnbroker's parlor, and poor little Nellie Lee sobbed and fluttered like a bird vainly beating against the iron wires of its cage. The old artist was dead; the wretched man, unable to resist temptation, had expended the money he obtained from Levi in drink, and was found by the police, in Washington Park, stretched on one of the walks. He had killed himself with rum.

For many hours my poor child was distracted with her sorrow, and good Mrs. Levi came down stairs, adorned with unredeemed jewelry, and the black-eyed Miss Esther, her daughter, was also there, smelling patchouli, and Levi himself was continually coming in and out of the shop with bottles of cologne for the child's temples, and viniagrettes to hold to her nose. They were all so kind and so gentle to my Nellie in this her great sorrow that I made a vow on the spot never to speak ill of a pawnbroker again as long as I lived.

But in time the tempest wore itself away. Nellie came at least to listen to the few words of consolation I cared to utter; for I am an unbeliever in verbal anodynes; and late that evening I might have been seen sitting on the old hair bottomed sofa with a fair, round face somewhat flushed with weeping, nestling on my bosom while Mr. Levi and Miss Esther sat round the fire, and occasionally turned round to admire us.

Need I go much further? Need I describe the quiet wedding, whore I vowed to be a true husband to Nellie Lee? It would not interest you very much; for there were no orange blossoms or bridesmaids, and no receptions and German cotillion afterward.

But I may as well inform you that all I predicted has come to pass. I am now industrious and independent. Nellie is the dearest wife that ever wore a ring; and when I visit Mr. Levi, which I do often, for old friendship's sake, I walk boldly into the house, and have no pecuniary object in so doing.

On an inlaid table in my drawing room stands an ivory chess-board. It belonged to the Rajah of Gundarcool, and was taken from the royal table by a relative of mine in the Albicore Fencibles, after the siege of that place. It is the very identical chess-board which led to my finding Nellie in pawn.

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WHAT BECAME OF CASTING A SHOE.

The practice which prevails at weddings of throwing old shoes after the carriage which bears away the bride and bridegroom is, no doubt, from its antiquity, deserving of veneration, but it may be carried too far, and, indeed, it is at times not only inconvenient but dangerous. At a wedding which took place recently at Leamington, England, a serious accident occurred, and the lives of three persons were nearly sacrificed by the observance of this time-honored custom. It seems that, as the bride and bridegroom were taking their departure after the wedding breakfast, a volley of old shoes was discharged at them, with the addition of a quantity of rice. This evidence of kindly feeling, however highly appreciated by the newly-married couple, was unfortunately misunderstood by the horse attached to the vehicle in which they were seated, who showed his disapproval by bolting. The consequences were not such as can be said to have added much to the happiness of the occasion. The driver was thrown from his box, and the carriage passed over him. The carriage itself came into collision with a cab, was capsized, and smashed to pieces. The bridegoom was pitched out of the window, received a scalp wound, and now lies in a precarious condition. The bride was, of course, terribly shaken, but happily escaped further injury.

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BENJAMIN F. EVANS, of Charleston, S. C., who had charge of printing the Confederate money during the War, has just died. His life, while at work for the rebels was full of adventures. He was obliged to import his machinery and skilled labor from England, via Mexico and the West.

MOST FRENCHMEN, when they commit suicide, like to do it in a way which will render them celebrated in the papers, such is the inherent vanity of their nature. A coachman living at Montmartre invited his friends to dinner recently, and on arriving there, instead of finding their host at the head of the table, ruddy and joyous, they discovered him dead, hanging on the bedpost. He had taken the precaution to provide bread, cheese, and wine for his guests.

THOUGHTS OF THEE.

It may be so, my dearest one,
That we shall never meet again;
Yet in my heart I hold thee dear,
And there thine image will remain.
When I am far away from thee,
And other friends around thee glide,
Say, wilt thou ever think of me,
And wish me once more by thy side?

The sweetest hours I ever knew,
Where those dear one, I spent with thee;
Fond memory, to her promise true,
Will often bring them back to me
Then how can I regret the day,
Sweet one, when first we fondly met?
Each flower that blooms along my way,
Forbids that I should e'er forget.

FLOTOW.

WITH THE COMPOSER OF "MARTHA."

[Translated from the Berlin Tribune for Appleton's Journal.]

No opera has ever been more popular than Flotow's "Martha." Since 1849, when it first appeared, it has been performed upward of one thousand times, at all the great theatres of the world; and it still is a perfect gold-mine for its composer, who derives from it alone, aside from his other operas, an income of at least twenty thousand florins a year.

Frederick von Flotow has always been a favorite child of Fortune. Although nothing more than an amateur in 1845, and in effect, a mere stripling, his first operatic venture, "Alessandro Stradella, proved so thorough a success that his name was at once ranked among the foremost operatic composers of Europe. At the age of twenty-three he was hailed as a peer by Meyerbeer, Auber and Rossini, and his beautiful opera rapidly made the tour of the world.

His next composition, *Martha*, made him the most popular of his brethren among the operatic composers of Europe. It had two hundred successive representations at the Opera Comique, in Paris, and soon became a favorite with the opera goers of all civilized nations. The younger son of a Mecklenburg nobleman, whose patrimony consisted of a few sterile acres, saw suddenly flowing into his coffers *tantienes* such as had not been ever paid to the renowned composers of *Robert le Diable* and *William Tell*. Airs from *Martha* were played at every concert; they were drummed and sung by young boarding-school misses and whistled by the street-boy in all great cities of the world.

I remember seeing Flotow, at the first performance of *Martha*, in his native city of Rostock in Mecklenburg Schwerin. He was then a handsome youth, looking younger, indeed, than he really was. The applause bestowed upon him by his fellow-citizens evidently delighted him beyond measure. He blushed to the roots of his hair when the enthusiastic audience called him, at the end of the performance, before the curtain.

A few days ago I saw him again. It was at his beautiful chateau Prieuftz, near Linz, in Austria. I was startled at the change which twenty-three years had produced in his appearance. He looked like an old, broken-down man, although he is but little over fifty. His hair was entirely white, and he was bent down like an octogenarian

He recognized me, by my Mecklenburg dialect, and, as soon as I had seated myself by his side, told me that he regretted nothing so much as that he had left his dear native country and settled among strangers.

"Why do you not return to Mecklenburg?" I ventured to ask. "I am sure everybody there will receive you with open arms."

"No, no, he replied, firmly, "you do no, know what would happen. Look at this; (and he produced a ponderous epistle)t "this is a letter from, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, Frederick Francis, who withdraws from me the appointment of grand-ducal *maitre de chapelle*, because I married the sister of my divorced wife! Oh, the hypocrisy of these fellows on their petty thrones!"

I durst not say anything on this painful subject. For ten years past this unfortunate event has cast a gloom over Flotow's life. He has been most severely censured for his second marriage. But what are the facts? When scarcely old enough to know his own mind, Frederick von Flotow was induced by his parents to marry a young girl who was secretly affianced to another Their wedded life was wretched in the extreme. They parted by mutual consent. Flotow's present wife idolizes her gifted husband, and he is happy with her. Nevertheless, he is ostracized in aristocratic circles.

He knit his massive brow as he continued complaining of how people had recently treated him. "I have led," he said, "my whole life long a most laborious existence. If I have won successes, they were due, above all things, to hard work, to unremitting toil. The score of 'Martha' I rewrote four times before I allowed it to be played; and I have been still more painstaking with my subsequent operas. And what has been the result? Pecuniarily, I have no reason to complain; for, although I am not rich, I am comfortably situated, and certainly richer than any of my ancestors have been for many years past. But what a life of disappointments I have recently had to lead! Will you believe that the Parisians who were once my most ardent admirers, have completely ostracized me? I have my new opera, 'Haida,' ready for the stage. I am free to say it is quite equal to any of my previous productions. And yet not a manger in Paris dares to perform it, because I am a German. It is tabooed in Berlin, because my Grand Duke of Mecklenburg hates me; and, in Vienna, because the Emperor of Germany will not permit its performance in Berlin. Has any modern composer ever been so unfortunate?"

"Why not start your new opera in London?" I interrupted.

"No, no, my friend," replied Herr von Flotow, "you don't understood that. A new opera, to succeed in London, must first have been given in Paris. Listen," he added, going to the open piano in his room, "and tell me what you think of these melodies."

And he began to run his fingers over the ivory keys with wonderful mastership, playing new and delightful airs.

"Are these melodies pretty?" he asked.

"Pretty," I replied, "they are enchanting! Better than *Martha*!"

And yet he cannot get this opera performed! Such are conventional and national prejudices.

Herr Von Flotow has three children by his second wife, who herself is an eminent pianist. He leads at Prienitz the life of a hermit, going but rarely to Vienna. His tenants are greatly attached to him, on account of his kindness toward them.

During my long conversation with him, I heard Herr von Flotow pass some curious opinions on the other great composers of the day.

"Meyerbeer," he said, "was incomparable, the greatest of them all. Rossini ruined himself by writing too much. Bellini was a musical confectioner, producing excellent sweetmeats. Donizetti would have been very great had he not been an Italian. Wagner is grand, but often too terrible. Verdi was very promising, but had deteriorated of late. Ambrois Thomas was an imitator of Adams. Gounod had made a great mistake to write anything about *Foust*. He should have taken warning by Auber's example."

All this was well said, extremely caustic, but not always just. Herr von Flotow had evidently been soured by what he considers his bitter disappointments. He is a spoiled child of Dame Fortune. The slightest mishaps make him angry.

Upon leaving the chateau, I caught a glimpse of Frau von Flotow. She is a portly, good-looking lady of forty. Her serene face does not indicate in any way that she is conscious of the trouble she has caused her illustrious husband. And yet he is smarting under it, and to me it seems more than probable that his days are numbered. He looks certainly very old and broken-down.

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"LORD" MASSEY ON HIMSELF.

In "Lord" Massey's recent discourse at West Chester, Pa., he thus detailed his exploit at Cape May: "The idea struck me that I would migrate to Cape May for a week, and with that intention I took passage from Philadelphia in the good ship Ironsides (since lost), bound for that place. Before I had been long on board a young Baltimorean introduced himself to me, and began, as you Americans say, blowing. I informed him I was a greenhorn (save the mark!); he blew the harder. I told him I was an English tourist (harder). I stopped for a bit; he blew himself clear out. However, I could stand that, as he was standing chammy all the time. I like chammy, and friends here may take that as a hint should I meet them abroad. In good time we arrived at the wharf. Of course it would have been degrading for two such swells as us to travel in a common omnibus, so the best carriage procurable was ordered and obtained. Arriving at Congress Hall we went to the desk on which was lying the visitor's book; he entered his name first as Captain ——, I must beat that. Like a flash the thought came to my mind, and like a flash it was executed —Lord Massey was written. The visitors went to look at the list of arrivals. 'Stand back!' was the word; 'a real live lord is in our presence; gaze at him reverentially make way for him in his promenade, bow to him when he passes, and in every other way possible show that you are title worshipers.' I had not been long there before the proprietor came up and welcomed me, telling me that I did both his establishment and Cape May an honor by my visit. Suppers were proposed and gotten up to welcome me; balls, dinners, everything that could be done, was done to lionize me. It was 'my lord' here and 'my lord' there, and invitations to dine, sup, and lunch poured in. A magnificent team for $2,200 was next morning purchased, as to go afoot for my lordship would be infra dig The belle of the island smiled her sweetest and left to solitude her admirer from Philadelphia; a town-house in the city of Penn paled in attractions besides those of a coronet. So it continued for six days, when the bubble burst by my foolishly telling them that I had a yacht at the Breakwater, in which I had come over, and with which I had beaten the Pennsylvania in my passage across. Colonel Cake, the proprietor of the hotel, and in my mind the only sensible man on the island, began to doubt his lordship, and telegraphed to the Breakwater to know if the yacht was there. The answer came, 'No such yacht has ever entered the Delaware.' The bubble was burst, my lord dethroned, and was but a commoner again; but I must say that I do not believe that any other people in the world would have taken the sell so good-naturedly as did the American people at Cape May. Instead of being angry every one laughed, and were willing to do anything they could to help me out of a scrape should I get into one through it. The general impression is that I obtained a great deal of money from the Cape May folks; it is an erroneous one; the only money that I borrowed was a sufficiency to pay my passage to Philadelphia."

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A RUSSIAN TRAGEDY.

The St. Petersburg Golos gives the following account of a domestic tragedy:

Some years ago a Russian merchant was staying down in the country at the house of a friend of his, in a town called Narojen. While there a liaison sprung up between him and a Russian damsel, who is described as Mlle. D——. It lasted some time, and was kept profoundly secret. Ultimately the merchant, M. Tchikhatchew, went back to St. Petersburg. He settled there and married, and was leading a very comfortable life, when one fine morning he was disagreeably surprised by getting a note from his former flame, Mlle. D. It was to this effect: "Dear J., I am going to marry your friend N——, at whose house you were staying when I made your acquaintance. What passed between us must be kept quiet, I need hardly say. I want you to come to the wedding and give me away." M. Tchikatchew complied with the request, gave the bride away, and went home again. In July last, however, business called him to Narojen, where, of course, he saw his old friend. N——, who warmly invited him to come over and have some lunch. He unsuspectingly complied. But when he had entered the dining-room, to his great astonishment, Mme. N—— rose from her chair, went to the door, locked it, and put the key into her pocket, and, addressing her pre-nuptial lover, coolly told him she must have an explanation with him in her husband's presence. Tchikhatchew stood aghast. The lady, however, with the most imperturbable demeanor, gave an account of their past liason, in which she described herself as much more of a victim than had been really the case, and called on Tchikhatchew to confirm the truth of her story. He could not, of course, go into details, and gave a general assent. Madame N—— then proceeded: "You understand that the past must be wiped away and atoned for. You will find on that table a dagger and a revolver. My husband and I will leave the room. You, as a man of honor, know what course to follow." Tchikhatchew did not see what course he had to follow, save to leave the room too. But the lady sternly rebuked him, and informed him that her honor and her husband's peace of mind required that he should commit suicide. Upon which she and her husband went out, locking the door after them. Tchikhatchew miraculously escaped and rushed off to St. Petersburg, giving out there that he was off to Paris. The irate couple rushed after him, and after an exciting chase came up with their victim early in the present month. N—— proposed a duel, and on Tchikhatchew protesting that he was not a fighting man rushed at him with a knife, and dealt him not less than seven wounds, while the amiable Madame N—— twice discharged a revolver at him. Tchikhatchew has since died of his wounds, and his murderers have been arrested.

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"**MR. SPEAKER**," exclaimed a member of the Georgia legislature, "my opponent in this discussion tries to make us think he is wise by looking grave; but, sir, his gravity is no more evidence of wisdom than his linen collar is evidence of a clean shirt."

BLUE VIOLETS.

BY MINNIE J. OWREY.

Oh! you fairest buds of spring-time,
Growing in the mossy dells,
By the brooklet in the meadow
Where the laughing fountain wells,
Ever nodding in your beauty,
To the cloudlets far above;
Telling by your fragrant petals,
That your mission here is love.

Once you blossomed in my childhood,
By a humble cottage door,
And I loved you, to you whispered,
Girl-hood dreams untold before.
Then you were my friends, companions
Proving ever to me true;
And I knelt and often blessed you,
Violets with you eyes of blue.

I heart-broken stood and watched them,
Lay a dear one in the tomb,
Threw a wreath upon the casket,
Wove of you in beauties bloom.
'Twas my mother there that slumbered,
Who can te my heart's despair,
Yet one thought that cheered my sadness,
Was that you would blossom there.

You are mem'ries brightest vision,
Growing now as you did then,
Though long years have rolled by slowly
Since I saw you in the glen;
And your fragrance brings the vanished
To my eyes, the happy yore
When I stood a young girl, singing
'Mong you by the cottage door.

FARM NOTES.

CLEAN MILKING.

The author of 'Ogden Farm Papers,' in the Am. Agriculturist, says that on the Jersey and Guernsey Islands, 'the milk is drawn not into pails, as with us, but into jug-shaped cans, the opening being about 4 inches in diameter. In Jersey this is covered with a cloth strainer tied on so loosely that it sags down several inches into the neck of the can. In the bottom of this bag there is laid a shell to receive the force of the stream as it is drawn from the teat. The milk flows over the shell and soaks through the cloth. This is the most cleanly manner of milking that can be devised. The wet cloth prevents any foul odor of the stable from reaching the mass of milk, and any hair or dirt from the udder is at once held back, instead of remaining in the milk until it is carried to the dairy to be strained. The cloths are easily kept clean and aired, and the system, in all respects, is both simple and commendable.

POTATOES.

If you have not already done so, manure heavily the ground you intend to put in potatoes next year, give it a dressing of a bushel of plaster and two of salt per acre. Plow when you can, deep, and harrow. All potato growers in the North, agree that potato ground should be manured and plowed in the fall or winter if you would have a heavy yield next year, particularly of early potatoes; and, by the way, they pay best in this section as they are free from Northern competition. Next season plow the land well so as to incorporate thoroughly the manure, harrow to a fine tilth, and use some nitrogenous phosphate heavily, and you cannot fail to grow a good crop of large sound potatoes.

FEEDING FOWLS.

There is much difference of opinion as to the best method of feeding grain to poultry. Some leave open a barrel of shelled corn, and say that less is eaten in this way than in any other. It is true that after the first few days poultry will eat less when grain is constantly by, than when fed twice or thrice each day all that they will eat, by throwing it upon the ground and letting them scramble for it. This is because of the strife among them for the largest share. The quantity eaten when the barrel is left open will be great for a week or so, and then the fowls will become cloyed. It is not a good practice, because the cloying process is a fattening one, and excessive fattening and thrift are not compatible. Of course in fattening for the table, this practice is good, but not in the ordinary management of fowls kept for general purposes. Even after the first rush and gluttony are over, there will be too much consumed daily. The better way is to throw down twice a day just enough and no more—never as much as they will swallow. Practice can only determine the quantity required to keep them moderately fat. They should be handled occasionally (night is a good time for this) to find out their true condition.

The caution respecting over-feeding does not apply to young or partly grown birds. Give them all they will consume. There will be no danger of injury by over-eating if fed from four to a dozen times a day, according to their age. They require a highly nourishing diet, for they develop very fast and make great demands on the material stored up in their tissues. Making half-grown fowls too fat, is simply impossible if they are allowed plenty of range and inducements to keep in almost constant motion. All young domestic animals require abundant exercise. Confining young chickens in pleasant weather indicates a lamentable ignorance on the part of the breeder. In fattening adult fowls, induce them to eat as much as possible for fifteen or twenty days, and then kill them before they become diseased or enfeebled in digestion. For a time they will take on flesh rapidly, and the knack consists in butchering just before the appetite is satiated and a reaction of the system prevents a further accumulation of fat.—[Live Stock Journal.

PRUNING GRAPE VINES.

When to prune, and how to prune, are questions often asked by grape vine culturists—the novice and the amateur. All culturists agree that it is necessary to prune the vine, if for no other reason than to keep it within suitable limits, for few can afford the space necessarily required for an unpruned vine after a few seasons' growth.

WHEN TO PRUNE.—Cultivators do not agree entirely when the best time to prune is, but I suppose very much depends upon their latitude and longitude; while in a mild climate little or none of the new growth is killed by freezing, in a more severe one not only the unripened wood is killed, but often that which is the most mature of the last season's growth. In the one case vines pruned in the fall are uninjured and are ready to start early in the succeeding spring; in the latter case, the vine being pruned according to "rule," very often one, two or more of the buds left are so injured by the cold, or other cause, that they fail to start and we have a dead, dry end of the vine, to the detriment of all beauty and neatness. I have sometimes thought, after a severe winter, that a fall pruned vine was more sensitive to the cold than an unpruned one, and have come to that conclusion after several years of experience and observation. While, in some seasons, the vine apparently seems to do better fall pruned, I have found mine to do better, on the average, when not pruned until February or March. A mild, pleasant day in February, I have of late selected for pruning, unless the winter was very severe at the time, with a prospect of a late spring. The vine should not be cut when frozen, as it will bleed.

Fall pruning may be done any time after the leaves fall, but the earlier the better, till they freeze up.

HOW TO PRUNE.—My own opinion, founded on practice, is that rampant growing vines ought not to be pruned as close as recommended in the books,—my idea being that they spend too much energy and strength in attempting to recover the effect of short pruning,—at all events I have found where not less then four buds are left, that the vine proved more satisfactory in fruitfulness than when cut to fewer. Some vine varieties, seem to be impatient of short pruning while others seem to mind it much less. Such may be cut in shorter than the first.

Neglected vines may be brought into much less space by judicious pruning, but it is a work of patience and time, and not always certain, for they will be something like the man's cow which he learned to live without eating,—just as he had got her well learned, she up and died.

When a vine has been unpruned for some years, it should be cut in by degrees: one-third, not more, may be cut away the first season, nursing shoots to grow from near the roots as possible; save such to make the future vine. The second season cut away about one-third, including the present season's growth, not one-third the original growth, but one-third the present vine. The third season you may cut a little more and thus increase till you get a new vine from near the roots as possible, which you can prune and control as you like. That is how we reclaimd a neglected vine some years since, in garden culture; but I often thought it, would have been better to have planted a new vine and trained that aright and allowed the old one to bear what it would, keeping the new growth bounds, while the younger one was coming to bearing. Such neglected vines hardly pay the trouble of redeeming into more compact shape.—[W. H. White, in N. E. Farmer.

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VARIETIES.

SOME thoughtful person says: "It is unkind to ridicule those items in the papers about cen tenarians. It is no easy thing to become centenarians; several have failed."

"**MR. JONES**, what makes my canary sleep on one leg?" "I don't think that anything makes him do it, ma'am; it appears to me that he does it of his own accord."

"**AS** the editor wishes to go a-fishing no paper will be issued on New Year's Day, if he knows himself," was the announcement of a country exchange last Wednesday week.

DR. CUTTER recommends the use of Indian meal, heated and placed in bags, as a substitute for hot water bottles, &c. He says that it weighs less, retains heat better, and does not chill when cold.

HEROISM in females is said to be limited, because a girl in New Hampshire who jumped into a river to rescue a drowning child, fainted away when she saw false curls floating down the streams.

THOSE who pretend to know say that the summer of 1874 will be very unhealthy, as open, warm, moist winters like the present are invariably followed by seasons characterized by the prevalence of fevers of a low type.

A MAINE Benedict was recently tied to a tree by some of his wife's obliging friends while she administered a cowhiding to him. Which may to some extent account for the reluctance of male New Englanders to enter into the holy estate of matrimony.

THE following advertisement appeared in the Philadelphia Ledger of Thursday last.

WANTED—To trade a vault in Monument Cemetery for a piano. 227 North 6th st.

AN industrious and faithful mechanic of Dallas, Texas, found his hat lined with five dollar gold pieces as he raised it to place it upon his head on Christmas morning—a testimonial from an appreciative employer.

"**FATHER**, did you ever have any other wife besides mother?" "No, my boy. What possessed you to ask such a question?" "Because, I saw in the old family bible that you married Anna Dominie, in 1862, and that wasn't mother, for her name was Lucy Jenkins when she was a girl.'

FOR eight days after the recent death of the Dowager Queen Elizabeth of Prussia, the widow of Frederick William IV., all theatres and places of public amusement in Prussia were closed by order of the Government. General mourning is to be observed for six weeks from the death. The church bells are to be tolled daily from twelve to one and black sealing wax is to be used in the Government.

A FEW days ago a colored man applied at one of the Boston savings banks where he had a deposit, and whence he wished to draw one dollar. The polite clerk informed him that the iron rule of the institution forbid the withdrawal of a less sum than three dollars. Our colored brother was in deep study for a few minutes, and then said: "Sar, I'll take de free dollars." The three dollars were paid to him, when he at once added: "Now, sir, if you please, sir, I'll poset two dollars in de institution." The amount was duly received and credited to his account.

MR. EMERSON, like Socrates, prefers to obey bad laws, under protest, rather than to defy his government. His friend Henry Thoreau, another of the Concord philosophers, believed that it was his duty to disobey bad laws; so, in the days of slavery he refused to pay his tax, and was sent to jail. Emerson, who had paid his taxes under protest, called at the jail, and seeing Thoreau, said, "How does it happen, Mr. Thoreau, that I find you here?" Thoreau, a little petulant, because Emerson had taken the easier way of squaring his conduct with his conscience, replied, "How does it happen, Mr. Emerson, that I don't find you here?"

DR. called on cholera patient, a German. Prescribed. Next day found patient well. "Well," said Dr. "the medicine brought you out!"

"No, sir. I didn't take it!"

"What did you take?"

"I ate sour krout and turnip sauce."

"So the Dr. wrote in his memorandum, "Sour krout and turnip sauce good for cholera."

Next week another call. Irishman this time. Prescribed sour krout and turnips. Next day called—found the Irishman dead. So he wrote opposite the old memorandum, "Sour krout and turnip good for a Dutchman, but death to an Irishman."

WOODEN shoes are highly recommended by the agricultural societies and Governments of Europe, as it is shown that many diseases resulting in impaired constitutions and even in the loss of life have resulted from wearing leather shoes in wet weather. A practical workman from France has been called recently to Germany to superintend their manufacture. They are light and easy to wear, and provided with a small cushion within the upper side to obviate any pressure on that part of the foot. They are of a neat, pleasant appearance blackened or varnished, large enough to accommodate comfortable stockings, and provided with leather straps. Their prices range from 24 to 36 cents, and a very few pairs would last a lifetime.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Jan. 17, 1874.

Mr. James E. Harvey now denies that he is to become editor of the Philadelphia New Age.

The New Age in noticing the anniversary of Dr. Chambers' Church, used the word "dancing" for that of "singing." It apologized in its next issue.

We are gratified to find that our excellent friend, Pauley, of the Waynesburg Messenger is beginning to see the beauties of the new Constitution. The world moves.

An examination into the Richland county, Ohio, treasury shows that the defalcation of Rowland, the Radical treasurer, is a trifle larger than at first reported.

New York is getting to be a dreadful place to live in. Sheriff Brennan and his deputy are in Ludlow jail for permitting Genet to escape. We have no doubt the jailor will see they are comfortably cared for.

Gen. Balloch notifies the Secretary of War that the investments made of the public funds contrary to law, were so made by General Howard's express orders. This is in violation of the thirty-ninth Article of War, and will necessitate a court martial.

As we predicted some days ago, the Supreme Court of Texas, has decided against the validity of the election in Texas, which resulted in an overwhelming Democratic victory, and there are now two governments in that State. The Radicals die hard everywhere.

The Swoope says that Henry Ward Beecher is a "disgrace to Christianity;" Guss, the Huntingdon editor, one of the "vilest wretches in the State," and Bob Greer, a "vile wretch who ought to be arrested and punished." And now the question arises, what is Swoope?

The agent of the Associated Press kindly informed the country that the Commercial had settled the question of Lincoln's Christianity. He forgot to telegraph the fact that The Post asked a very grave question touching Grant's Christianity. The omission is decidedly sad.

The Governor has proclaimed the new Constitution to be in operation. He was not willing to believe in the truth of the certificate of the President of the Convention, that it had been adopted by the people. Hartranft has not improved his chances for a re-election very materially.

The Commercial says that there is no excuse for a Republican thief. It evidently meant to say that there is no excuse for the tens of thousands of them that are turning up. We could excuse one, but when they develop in number like the sands on the sea shore, excuses are vague, flat and unprofitable.

Perhaps when the Dispatch gets through running the city, it will find more time to attend to State affairs and join in the call upon Treasurer Mackey for information as to where he has the money of the people deposited, and what security he holds for its safety. Its hands appear to be too full at present to make so modest a request of its friend Robert.

Mr. William Osborne, late Superintendent of Public Works in Washington, under "Boss" Sheppard, had a conscience after all. He was found hanging to a tree near the great City of Plunder on Thursday. How long Sheppard will be able to resist the compunctions of conscience that drove Judas Iscariot to commit suicide, is problematical.

The St. Louis Globe has at last succeeded in obtaining temporarily, the dispatches of the Western Associated Press. This it accomplished by buying out the Staats-Zeitung, a German daily, at a cost of forty thousand dollars. The question is now raised as to the right of the Globe by purchase of the Staats-Zeitung to publish the dispatches in English and in another paper. The local board at St. Louis decided by a vote of seven to one that it has such right. The question is to be brought before the next meeting of the Western Press Association for final decision.

As President Grant had to back down on the Chief Justice, the Senate will not stand in dread of his threat that he will offer the name of some one more indifferent than Williams, to spite his Republican friends in that body. As Senator Cameron, Gov. Hartranft and Robert W. Mackey possess great influence at the White House, there is a well grounded apprehension they will submit the name of Thomas Bigelow, Esq., of this city, for the vacant position of Chief Justice, if they do, Grant will surely send his name in, and when he does, the Senate will be stumped to find anything against him. He has no such record as Williams to contend against, he never was reversed by the Supreme Court, he never did anything in fact, which the Senate could find fault with, and everybody here knows that he is just as fit for Chief Justice as he is to be at head of the legal department of this city. We go for Bigelow.

P. S. Cushing's nomination rules Bigelow out.

A STINGING REBUKE.

Mr. McLain, a Radical member of the Ohio Legislature must have felt remarkably cheap on Tuesday last when he came to vote upon his own resolution censuring the salary grabbers in Congress. Mr. McLain wanted to steal a march for his party, and seized upon the first opportunity to introduce his resolution of censure. But the Democrats came to the conclusion, that while they had their hand in the censuring business, they might as well include all the grabbers.

A Democratic member thereupon moved to amend the resolution to censure Congress for passing the salary grab and the President for not vetoing it. But this was something that the Republicans had not contracted for. They felt it safe to censure those members of Congress who voted for the outrageous measure, but when it came to censuring Mr. Ulysses S. Grant who lobbied for the bill, and signed it with alacrity as soon as it was passed, their virtuous indignation suddenly forsook them.

They wanted to divide the question. They were willing to censure Congress but not the President. They thought it very wrong for Congressmen to grab two thousand five hundred dollars, but when it came to the President grabbing twenty-five thousand dollars a year in salary and twenty-five thousand dollars additional in allowances, they regarded it all right.

This course of conduct on the part of Mr. McLain and his Republican friends, demonstrated very clearly that they were acting only for buncombe. But the Democrats were not to be fooled with, as they refused to divide the resolution, and Mr. Grant came in for his due and proper share of reprobation and censure. When we look at this action of the Ohio Legislature, it becomes very significant. Since the passage of the salary grab bill, the entire Legislature of that State was elected fresh from the people. A majority of both branches are Democrats. A Democratic Governor was also elected in what was considered a perfectly reliable Republican State. This change was the recorded verdict of the people against President Grant and a Radical Congress for their unparalleled extravagance. The people felt that there was no other way to rebuke these acts, except by defeating the Republican party.

The action of the two parties in the Legislature, shows that the people of the State were not mistaken. To save Grant who could have prevented this enormous salary steal by a single word, either before or after its passage, from censure, the Republican members unanimously voted to endorse the passage of the salary bill, after their leader in the House had offered a resolution condemning Congress for its passage. This fully exposes their hypocrisy. They have only been denouncing the salary grab, because they thought that it would bring them a little popularity, and help them to office.

The Democrats in the Ohio Legislature have rightly interpreted the voice of the people at the polls in October last, and notified, in the most solemn manner possible, not only President Grant, but every member of Congress who had a hand in the passage of the salary bill that they are repudiated, and need not ask for political preferment in the future. On the other hand, the Republican members, after all their professions of disgust at the steal, and their loud sounding resolutions in Convention, have declared by their votes that the Republican party of the State of Ohio is committed in favor of the iniquitous measure.

No other interpretation can be placed on their acts. They were afforded ample opportunity to record their disapproval, but they chose to endorse it rather than censure all who had a hand in it. Will President Grant realize the full force of a rebuke from a State that twice gave him immense majorities? It is hardly to be expected that he will. He is impervous to the indignation of the people. His mantle of supreme selfishness seems to be utterly impenetrable.

HOWARD'S LITTLE STEAL.

The facts about the great robberies perpetrated by the Christian statesman, O. O. Howard, and his associates are slow in coming to light, but they grow in interest and magnitude as they do appear. A letter from the Secretary of War to the Speaker of the House, gives the public a tolerably clear idea of the manner and magnitude of the robberies. The facts are so clear and palpable that we reproduce from the telegraph, the leading ones as follows:

> On the 19th of December the Adjutant General of the army completed an investigation based on official reports furnished for the Secretary's information over the signatures of the Treasurer and second Comptroller and the third Auditor of the Treasury. The report of the investigation involves, through General Balloch, late disbursing officer of the bureau, the responsibility and accountability of the late Commissioner, General Howard, and shows that the funds of the United States duly certified as deposited with the Treasury, and in their depositories were not so deposited. The deficits and amounts overrated to General Balloch, the disbursing officer for the United States Treasury at Washington, indicated in a letter for the last days of the respective months of 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870 and 1871, ranged from $16,000 to $550,000. The deposits of amounts as stated by the disbursing officer outside of Washington were at New York, Boston, Charleston, Louisville, St. Louis, Nashville, Memphis and Mobile, and ranged from several hundred dollars to $43,000, and are for various amounts, from March, 1867, to August, 1871.

In this connection we might say that since 1868, the Democratic press of the country have been calling public attention to these facts, now officially given by the Secretary of War, when concealment is no longer possible, only to meet with the vilest abuse from the subservient organs of the Administration.

On a number of occasions we have been abused by our local contemporaries for demanding an investigation into Gen. Howard's conduct, and it was charged that we were impelled to make this demand simply because he had served in the army. But the cloak of "loyalty" that used to screen so many villainies is now worn threadbare. For five years it served the purpose of Gen. Howard and his gang, but the day of their immunity is almost over, and along with them will suffer final public execration, every official who helped to conceal their rascalities.

Gen. Howard wants to explain these matters. He wants to explain how it was that at the close of the year, for four years in succession, false certificates were made by him and his subordinates, as to deposits varying from sixteen thousand to more than half a million. This was done with a purpose, and that purpose was a dishonest one.

The Secretary of War, however, declares emphatically, that the discrepancies and deficiencies are so large that they cannot be explained away, and that all the admissions on the part of Howard and his subordinates go to show that the money was certified in the Treasury when in fact it was not there.

This is a very beautiful showing for our Christian statesman, who, while he was robbing the public treasury, was going about the country lecturing to Sunday schools and Young Men's Christian Associations. It would seem that the very worst men in public official stations are those who make the loudest professions of religion. They are a disgrace to Christianity, and are bringing it more rapidly into disrepute than the worst criminals who make no profession of religion as a cloak to their crimes. It is about time that the churches had begun to fathom the shallow pretensions of such men as Colfax and Howard and Harlan and Patterson, *et id omne genus*, unless they want to fall into utter decay and utterly disgrace religion.

Whoever may think, in reflecting on the present really deplorable moral and mental condition of our country, that the cancer of political corruption is the only or the principal evil with which we have to contend, takes only a partial view of the situation. When we shall have exposed and punished water-bond thieves and the corruptors of the ballot, and the betrayers of all public and private fiduciary trusts, our work will only be fairly begun. The demoralization of the war, which, however just or however unavoidable, was still a civil war, with all its attended horrors and its distressing hereditaments still remains. It is the ghost of our internal and bitter strife that will not "down." We have the legacy of a tremendous debt, and of an excessive issue of paper money. And we have what is worse than all, decadence of private morals filial regard, respect and subordination, throughout the land.

It will be found difficult indeed to have a loyal, conscientious discharge of public duty; a thoughtful, responsible sense of public and private obligations; in short, a healthy Administration of public Government, if there is a want of proper control in the families of the country. The aggregation of these makes up the mass of the ruled and of the rulers also. We do not think that the observer is to be set down as morbid or a mere fault finder, who assures us that the "honor, love, obedience," which once existed in our homes here in the United States, now exists. Any one who reflects can surely see that our young men and women are more giddy, reckless, and expensive—more self-willed and insubordinate than they were fifteen years ago. This lamentable condition of things is to be attributed in part to the superabundance of money—such as the money is—partly to the disorganizing effects of our civil commotions—but above all to the idea, sedulously fostered by the new order of rulers, and the believers in and teachers of public schools, that the State, and not the parent, has a prior claim to the children.

If order, which is "Heaven's first law," is ever to be re-established, it must begin by a reform in the *family*, which is at the base of society—where those who do the work and bear the honors, and control the wealth of the wealth of the country, must be born and reared—and where they should be properly ruled and protected. The *parent*, not the magistrate nor the secular teacher, should be the source of honor and principle, and bestower of rewards in the families of the nation. When this good old sentiment, now somewhat undervalued, shall again prevail, we may soon look for an improvement in official conduct and private morals.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

At two o'clock Friday afternoon, the President sent the name of Gen. Caleb Cushing to the Senate as Chief Justice of the United States, in the place of George H. Williams withdrawn. While the Gazette will perish with inward grief at this untoward event, all the rest of the country will hail the action of the President as a pretty full atonement of his persistence in trying to force the Attorney General upon the country. Gen. Cushing is a man of rare ability and legal culture, and though further advanced in life than might be desirable, he is still vigorous, and bids fair to continue in his usefulness for many years yet. He will be an honor to the Supreme Bench.

The Cincinnati Commercial dubbs Attorney General Williams as a man of noble "carriage."

PROSPECTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

It is to be supposed that we are about done with that grim but (for Radical wits) admirable jest, so often reiterated by the editor of the Commercial and other humorists of the same sort, to wit: That the Democratic party is dead—that it has been dead for ten years or more—in fact that it is completely dead!

We do not think it necessary nor becoming to offer proofs on the negative side—which, in law, can never be of much account—but we would allude to the events now going on in Ohio, where a Democrat has just been inaugurated as Governor, in place of a Radical who was obliged to retire—abandon—leave, as it were,—a Democrat too, who never did succumb, nor recant, nor ask pardon of anybody for any of his political deeds. There were elections, too, in 1872, in which the "dead democracy" took an active part—as in Virginia, New York, Texas, &c—and last and greatest was the overwhelming vote in Pennsylvania in favor of the new Constitution—for which Constitution the Democrats voted very solid, because it contains remedies and redress for public evils and public crimes that Democrats have denounced for thirteen weary years. Let us not be supposed to claim that Democrats *alone* carried the new Constitution. We are only too glad to acknowledge the aid of the better part of the Republican leaders and of the Republican masses in the grand forward movement which resulted in a majority of 145,000 for the new Constitution! But we do aver that the abuses which are corrected by the new Constitution are just those which have been steadily pointed out and denounced by the Democrats. That tens of thousands of liberal-minded and honest Republicans joined with us in making the searching reforms which the new Constitution will surely inaugurate, we freely and gratefully admit. Let us all go forward together in the same upright spirit and fraternal path, until the vital changes ordained by the new Constitution shall be carried out in proper order.

But we set out to consider the prospects of the Democratic party, which it now appears, was not "dead," but only slept. The expulsion of the Democrats from power took place but thirteen years ago. [We make no mention of the painful episode of Johnson's Presidency. His was in no sense a Democratic administration. His head was muddled, and his hands were tied.] And when the Democrats were beaten, in 1860, it was not for want of Democratic votes, for Douglas and Breckenridge (Democrats) had a million more votes than Lincoln, (Republican) in 1860, but for want of Democratic unity, and then came, with their "short, sharp and decisive" action upon the party the rapid and absorbing events of the war. Then came corruption, stalking hideously through the land—and then—but we will pursue the saddening theme no further—suffice it to say that there came into supreme and subordinate power a set of men such as the country had never seen in power before—people can make the contrast for themselves.

And in the terrors and confusion of the time, the Democratic party lost to its opponents tens of thousands of valuable adherents. The pretended necessity for the Republican party was to crush the arrogance of the slaveholders. No party can ever succeed in a free community without a broad basis, real or pretended, that shall find response and approval in the better feelings of the hearts of men. The Republicans claimed to be the honest champions of the black man, whose rights had been violated and torn away, and were withheld from him under a compact that they thought was a "covenant with hell!" And with this cry they deluded honest Democratic voters enough to keep their power for three Presidential terms. But what further connection can the honest portion of the voters who left the Democrats on this theme have with the Republican party? They have nothing whatever in common with them to-day, and they will certainly and rapidly return to their first love—they can never forego nor forget their early teachings and their ancient principles. And it is just this that yearly swells the Democratic strength in every State. It is the quiet return of old Democrats to the Democratic fold, bringing with them their sons, just beginning to vote, who they are anxious to establish in the faith that *they* held for all their early years.

Well may an honest Democrat who fell off from his party ten or fifteen years ago on account of our alleged devotion to Southern slavery—well may he ask, "What is there to keep *me* with this Republican party any longer? The slavery question is settled—and settled at a cost most terrible to all of us, but greatest to the slaveholders. I never believed in the centralization of power at Washington—I always was taught, and still adhere to the doctrine of local self-government—the nearer I can bring the 'government' to my home, the better and the cheaper for me. The Republicans deny this, and would refer to Harrisburg and Washington the daily business, hopes, and earthly happiness of every citizen. Therefore we differ radically on a radical question, and when I see the universal corruption that prevails throughout the country and contrast it with the condition of things which prevailed when I was a Democrat—and when I see the kind of men that are now put into power compared with those the Democrats elected in my younger days, I cannot but feel that it would be safer, and wiser and better for me to return to the Democratic party, and to save my children, while I can, from the influence of political heresy and prevailing corruption!"

Considerations and reflections like these have brought back thousands and tens of thousands of voters in a quiet, but steady stream, to the Democratic party, which, on account of their anti-slavery feelings, they left during the progress of the war. This return of honest but perhaps misguided men, with the inherent correctness and invincible force of our political principles, must soon restore the Democratic party to power. And as it shall be restored, it will purge itself of the vile trash, which, joining with Rings of Radicals more corrupt, if possible, than themselves, have afforded excuses to Radicals for their own corruption—and have in some sort, justified their appeals to their more honest fellow partisans—to vote for the Radical party, because as they said "the Democrats have been in many cases equally corrupt."

The success of the Democratic party is just as certain as any event in the future, if they will only present pure and incorrupt candidates for office. The record of the party for the sixty years it held almost complete sway, can be pointed to with pride—and we do believe that its day of tribulation is drawing to a close—"the night is past,—joy cometh with the morning."

WHERE IS GOVERNMENT GOING?

The question as to the expediency of having the railroad system of the United States owned and managed by the government, is one of the most important which has ever been offered to the consideration of our people. Doubtless many objections can be fairly made to the inauguration of such a stupendous system, and it is the duty of every good citizen who is aware of an objection to prevent it; while it is equally a duty to indicate all the arguments in its favor.

If we had no State lines of demarcation, and no rights of States retained, rights not granted to the United States, the question would be less complicated; but there are certain rights of sovereign States, sovereign as regards those rights, which cannot be ignored, and which may have a bearing more or less direct upon the question. It is true that the general government is empowered to regulate commerce between the States; but this may be done without making the government itself the actual owner of the machinery and the actual transporter of the commerce. It would seem to be a radically different function from that of a regulator, to be the actual transporter. The management of the Post-office department has been cited as sufficiently analagous to shape an argument in favor of placing the railroads, and the transportation thereon, under similar governmental control. It is very doubtful whether the two cases are sufficiently alike to determine this point very definitely. It is true that the postal service seems to work very systematically; but even in that, the actual transportation of the mails is not done by the government but by contract. It is done by individuals and corporations, under public contracts. The government pays for this service, but the real work is not done by government officers, but by the people as just described. The Postmasters in cities, &c., who merely receive and deliver letters, &c., are officers appointed by the Government; and perhaps no better general system of transacting this part of the business can be devised. There is little or no chance of conflict between Postmasters, as such, and States, or State-rights, as such. Each Post-master—whatever may be the theory, becomes more or less personally responsible in the particular community in which he acts. If he is in Pennsylvania, he is a Pennsylvanian; if in Virginia, a Virginian, &., as a rule; and, whether this or that man becomes the Postmaster if he is honest, makes little practical difference to the citizens generally. It is routine work, soon learned, and the changes from one Post-master to another produce scarcely a ripple upon the surface of general business. Yet even in the Postal Department, our ingenious and inventive people have discovered and often practiced methods of appropriating large perquisites, some through contracts for furnishing various articles needed in the service of this Department; such as mail bags, locks, keys, seals, envelopes, paper, &c. &c., some of which contracts are understood to be very fishy; yet at the same time immensely profitable to certain favorites. This favoritism has grown up gradually along with the gradual growth of the service. Still the stealings are confined to a few articles; and their aggregate has not been enough or at least enough known, to seriously alarm our people; but how would it be if all the railroads and the entire railroad transportation, were to be manipulated by appointees of the government? Suppose that the government should to-day purchase all the railroads in the Union, and borrow three thousand millions of dollars, (or whatever their value may be) to pay for them, in what way are the citizens of the United States to be benefited by the change? At the first blush, it might be claimed, that all the people would then run the railroads, and that all the people could run them, at cost, for their own benefit, without being subjected to the extortions of railroad companies. That position certainly sounds well; but how run them? Surely not the people themselves, but Government, by its appointed officers would run them. The people, the dear people, would have no more control over these roads than they have now, if as much. It resolves itself into this question, then, on this branch of the investigation, whether government appointees would run the roads better and more economically for the whole people than the rail road companies do now. Or, modifying this statement of the case a little; whether our citizens generally could control government and government appointees more or better than they may be able to control present railroad corporations through the power of State laws, aided by such incidental general government authority as might be necessary and proper "to regulate commerce between the States."

We are presenting the discussion now as if there were no question as to the Constitutional power of the general government to take possession of and run all of the railroads in the country; which now extend over more than 70,000 miles, and which have cost our people over *three thousand seven hundred millions of dollars* or about *one thousand five hundred millions* more than the whole national debt. The gross annual receipts on these railroads, or rather on 54.454 miles, upon which earnings were reported, was *four hundred and seventy millions of dollars*, or over a *hundred millions* more than the entire receipts of the general government from all sources. It can readily be understood from this simple statement that an enormous power would be developed and established in our country if this stupendous system were placed in the hands of a few government men, who might for the time being, or (possibly for as long as they lived,) have the manipulating of this gigantic system of machinery, and the appointing of the million of officers and their servants needed to conduct the vast and ever augmenting transportation all over this Union. The present power of government, great as it is, as exhibited through the custom house, internal revenue, post office, war and navy departments, &c., would absolutely sink into insignificance beside it. The greatest State in the Union, New York, with its four millions, or more, inhabitants, would shrink to nothingness before this tremendous central power. States, and their retained powers, would be utterly lost, in the magnificent blaze of this awful despotism! Congress, and the President, would become useless appendages; and this *Rail Road Centrality*, as it might be termed, would dictate to them, as to the people, the terms upon which governmental, as well as transportation machinery, should move. This would truly, and almost literally be for our people out of the frying pan into the fire. We should then have a central government with a vengeance! And how is such a central government as this to be made or held responsible to the *people* of the United States? By no possible human contrivance could it be so arranged that our citizens generally would have any control over it whatever, or any control comparable to that which they now have, and will always have, as long as States are recognized as States.

Every thing, in these days of Grant, is possible, that unscrupulous political ingenuity can devise; but it seems almost beyond the power of fair reasoning to show from legitimate precedent, from the animus of our complex system of government, with its existing States, or from any hope of improving our form of government, that there is, or can be authority vested any where, or that it ever was designed or intended by the people of the United States thus to sacrifice their whole system of government, and to raise upon its ruins such a tyrannical and irresponsible government system. There are men in Congress now determined to bring about this resolution in the form and substance of our government system; are the people of the United States prepared to take this immense backward step in human government?

These Congressmen must learn, and the sooner they learn it the better for them, that the tyrannical and unjustifiable pretentions of President and Congress have roused the people to a just sense of their rights, and that this sense will not slumber, nor down at the bidding of their own servants.

Senator McKinley of the Lawrence district is a good imitator of President Grant. He also has a son, Fred. whom he has succeeded in getting appointed assistant messenger of the Senate at Harrisburg. Frederick jr., is large for his age "only nineteen years old" and through daddy's influence succeeded in distancing many old stagers from Lawrence, Mercer and Venango. How do you like it ye faithful of the "Messrs Diocese?"

There is something pathetic in ex-Senator Harlan's appeal in his Chronicle, to Congressmen not to investigate the use of carriages and horses by our civil servants at the expense of Government, lest "gentlemen of refined sensibilities," shall be "driven from public service." We really think that Mr. Harlan overestimates the danger. There may be an investigation, there may be an exposure of the use of public horses, mules and wagons, and "contingent funds" for private purposes; but that the shrinking sensibilities of Department servants, who do thus use the public property, will be so disturbed as to cause them to resign, we cannot believe. Perhaps it would be well to have the investigation, in order to bring to light the latent "refined sensibilities" in Washington, so that we can all do their possessors public honor. Let us have a look at the sensibilities.—Hartford Courant.

Thaddeus Fairbanks, of St. Johnsbury, Vermont, the scale manufacturer, has been created a Knight of the Imperial Order of Francis Joseph, by the Emperor of Austria.

One of the candidates for Parliament at a recent election in England, finding that a voter would not go to the polls because there was no one to "mind the shop," actually stayed behind the counter himself while his supporter went away to vote. This mode of electioneering may do in England, but in this country no shopkeeper would for a moment think of leaving the till in charge of a Radical candidate for congress.

The chaplain of the Senate, Wednesday, in his opening prayer invoked Divine Providence to hold in his own hand that powerful engine the public press. The precise reason for this special remembrance does not appear, but we presume it is not wholly unconnected with a certain freedom of criticism which has of late cropped out in the most unexpected quarters.—N. Y. Tribune.

Mr. A. M. Thompson, retiring editor of the Milwaukee Sentinel, states in his valedictory that a majority of the stock of the paper has been purchased in the interest of Senator Matt Carpenter, and is to be conducted by his political friends. The President of the Publishing Company is Mr. Carpenter's law partner. The valedictory is published in the Milwaukee News, as the Sentinel refused to print it.

The Hon. George G. Sumner, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Connecticut, expresses his conviction that the Democratic and Liberal Republican darty is "going to carry the State high and dry next Spring."

ROUGH ON BROTHER DOUGLAS.

[Chicago Times.]

A Pittsburgh preacher is out in a four-column argument to prove that A. Lincoln was a Christian. If the preachers would consume half as much polemic ammunition in defending Christianity itself against the assaults of the unbelievers as they are wasting upon the futile attempt to show that one undemonstrative unbeliever was not an unbeliever, their labors might bear more important fruits.

HARRISBURG.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Harrisburg, January 8.

THE SENATE.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Allegheny, introduced an act providing for the repeal of all laws relating to mechanic liens that are local in application.

MEMBERS TO BE SWORN TO SUPPORT THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Mr. WHITE, of Indiana, moved that senators be sworn to support the new Constitution. Agreed to.

Mr. McSherry administered the oath to Speaker Strang, and he to the rest of the senators.

THE STATE TREASURERSHIP.

At twelve thirty the vote was counted on State Treasurer.

The canvass showed that Mackey received 244,668 votes, and Hutchinson 219,435.

NIGHT SESSION.

The Senate has a night session for receiving veto messages from the Governor.

Edward Milliken has been appointed secretary to Speaker McCormick.

THE HOUSE.

The House met at 11 o'clock.

An ineffectual attempt was made to have a general investigation on banks.

PRINTING THE CONSTITUTION.

The House is divided on the proposition to print five thousand or five hundred copies of the Constitution, and the matter was laid over.

Mr. BROCKWAY read a bill regulating the printing of notices for local legislation.

The House refused to adjourn until the Committee report on rules.

PURDON'S DIGEST.

Mr. McCULLOUGH (Berks) presented the usual resolution for Purdon's Digest.

A motion was made granting the use of the hall to the State Grange of the Patrons of Industry.

FIRST LEGISLATIVE SESSION UNDER THE NEW CONSTITUTION NEXT YEAR.

Mr. NEWMYER now introduced his resolution, which was adopted. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, That it is the true intent and meaning of the new Constitution that the first session of the General Assembly elected under its provisions begins on the first Tuesday of January, 1875, and the members of the House of Representatives thereof shall be elected at the general election of 1874.

The vote stood—Ayes, 94; nays, 2.

The House adjourned.

Harrisburg, January 9.

THE SENATE.

The Senate met at eleven o'clock.

Mr. DAVIS (Phila.) offered a resolution for Purdon's Digest.

The CHAIR ruled it out of order.

Mr. DAVIS read in place a regular bill providing for the purchase. Referred to a committee.

M'CLURE'S ELECTION BILL.

The Senate went into Committee of the Whole to consider Mr. McClure's election bill, with Mr. Warfel (Lancaster) in the chair, when it appeared that nearly every Senator present had an amendment.

At twelve o'clock, the Governor appeared before the bar of the Senate desiring to be sworn in accordance with the new order of things.

Mr. McCLURE withdrew his bill. Speaker Strang took the chair.

THE GOVERNOR SWORN TO SUPPORT THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Messrs. Wallace and White escorted the Governor to the front of the clerk's desk, and with the Book in hand solemnly took the oath to support the new Constitution.

Immediately after Governor Hartranft retired.

The Senate resumed its consideration of McClure's bill. Several amendments will be printed and considered next week. At one o'clock the Senate adjourned until Tuesday evening.

THE HOUSE.

The House spent the entire morning on the adoption of rules. Much discontent was manifested when it was discovered that the rules required them to sit on Saturday.

Speaker McCormick and most of the Allegheny members left for home on the afternoon trains, the House having adjourned until Wednesday.

REDUCTION OF THE STATE DEBT.

The Sinking Fund Commissioners announce through Secretary of State Quay that in addition to the million and a half dollars of the State debt reduced to the 1st of December, they have agreed to call in all the certificates of the five-ten State loan. The amount redeemed under this call will aggregate $750,000.

The United States gunboat Fralic, now at New York, has been ordered to Norfolk. The Dictator goes into commission to-day.

WEDDED.

Some quick and bitter words we said,
And then we parted. How the sun
Swam through a sullen sea of gray!
A chill fell on the Summer day,
Life's best and happiest hours were done:
Friendship was dead.

How proud we went our separate ways,
And spake no word and made no moan:
She braided up her floating hair,
That I had always called so fair,
As though she scorned my loving tones,
My word of praise.

And I? I matched her scorn with scorn;
I hated her with all my heart,
Unt l—we chanced to meet one day;
She turned her pretty head away,
I saw two pleading tear-drops start,
Lo! love was born.

Some fond, repenting word, I said,
She answered only with a sigh;
But when I took her hands in mine
A radiant glory, half divine,
Flooded the earth and filled the sky.
Now we are wed.

MAYFLOWER TEA-POTS.

DID THE PILGRIMS PARTAKE OF THE CUP THAT CHEERS?

[N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

A correspondent of the Hartford Courant (in whom we recognize one of our most distinguished antiquarian scholars) treats of a subject to which we have alluded not long since. To his remarks, which are historically conclusive, might be added the evidence of a knowledge of ceramic art which, applied to these various teapots and other articles, shows them to be fabrics of quite modern factories. We have seen Mayflower specimens, so-called, which were made of porcelain, invented in the eighteenth century. The writer in the Courant says:

"Within the last two or three years, our attention has been called to at least half a dozen tea-pots that came over in the Mayflower. Each had a satisfactory pedigree, and all were—age considered—in remarkable preservation. There may be a hundred or so of these Mayflower teapots cherished as heirlooms by descendants of the pilgrims. How many of them, we wonder, will figure at New England 'tea parties' to-day? And how many Doctors Dryasdust will feel it their duty to point out in the local papers to-morrow or next day the fact that the Mayflower passengers had *no tea* to drink,—that the 'cups that cheer but not inebriate' were not resorted to in New England till seventy-five years or more after the Mayflower discharged her cargo in the neighborhood of Plymouth Rock? We are tempted to get the better of these captious critics by noting the anachronism in advance.

"Holmes, in his 'American Annals,' states, on the authority of President Stiles, that tea began to be used in New England about 1720; but this is a few—probably ten—years too late. We have before us, in the Boston News Letter for April 26, 1716, Captain Arthur Savage's advertisement of 'the best sort of Bohea Tea,' for sale 'very reasonable,' at the White House, near M. Colman's church, Boston,' and 'Green Teas' were offered for sale in 1718. 'Superior Bohea'—but not the *best*—sold in 1719 for £1 8s. per pound (about $8.50). We may infer from the price how common were teapots in Boston families with moderate incomes of a hundred years *after* the Mayflower came over.

"Tea was not an habitual accompaniment of the evening or morning meal before 1650. Even in London it was unknown till about 1750, and was a rare luxury till about 1657, or later. In 1641, an English writer quotes a foreign traveler's statement that the Chinese 'drink the strained liquor, hot, of an herb called *Chia*—which was the name the Portuguese had borrowed from Japan for tea. About 1660, one Thomas Garraway opened a tea shop in London, and in his handbill advertisement he mentioned the fact that the Chinese herb had been sold at from £6 to £10 a pound, and, 'in respect of its scarceness and dearness, it hath only been used as a regalia in high treatments and entertainments, and presents thereof made to Princess and grandees, till the year 1657.' Old Pepys, the diarist,—always on the look out for the novel and curious,—records his first tea drinking in 1660. I did send [to Garraway's shop, probably] for a cup of *Tee* a China drink, of which I had never drunk before. Several years afterwards, he found his wife actually making tea *at home*, and learned on inquiry that it was to be used as a medicine, for 'Mr. Pelling, the Potticary, tells her that it is good for her colds.'

"And so—the passengers of the May flower never having seen, and probably never having heard of that strange herb *Chia*, or *Tee*—we do not see why so many of them took the trouble of providing themselves with tea-pots—unless as prototypes and symbols of what was to come in 1773. *Then* there was tea-making in Boston by the quantity—and the 'best Bohea was disposed of for less than £1 18s. per pound.' 'We hear from Boston'—says the *Courant* of Dec. 21—'that last Thursday evening, between 300 and 400 boxes of celebrated East India tea, by some accident! which happened in an attempt to get it on shore, fell overboard—that the boxes burst open and the tea was swallowed up in the vast abyss!'"

"In 1775, after the battle of Lexington, and when Gage was shut up in Boston an English writer in 'An Ode to the Earl of Dartmouth, gave a bit of advice to the ministry:

> "The stubborn Yankies let alone;
> They hurl defiance at the Throne!
> And all your schemes unsettle;
> To mark your Act with more disgrace,
> They fling their tea-pots in your face,
> And scald you with the kettle!"

COSTLY MARRIAGE-GIFTS.

A marriage fete recently came off in Hanover Square, London, which, owing to the nature and number of costly gifts, as well as to the wealth and standing of the contracting parties, created a great stir among the English aristocracy. The bride was Miss Marjoribanks and the bridegroom Mr. Ridley, M. P. The ceremony took place in St. George's Church, where the rank and fashion of the metropolis assembled in large numbers to participate in the festivities. After the blessing had been pronounced on the wedded pair the parents of the bride invited the guests to inspect the bridal presents which were displayed at their residence. One table was laid out with magnificent jewels comprising, among others, Sir Dudley and Lady Marjoribanks' presents, a magnificent tiara with five stars, ear rings and radiated star of brilliants of the finest water; from Mr. and Mr. Edward Marjoribanks, a necklace and pendant, together with bracelets and ear-rings of diamonds, style Louis XV.; from Sir Matthew Ridley, father of the bridegroom, a necklace, earrings and brooch, together with two bracelets set with diamonds and carbuncles a case of three gem rings, one of a single stone brilliant, another of an emerald surrounded with small brilliants, and a ruby of remarkable color and purity, also surrounded with small brilliants, and a carbuncle and a brilliant ring. On the same table was a splendid present from the tenantry of Guisachan, consisting of a Scotch gold bracelet ear-rings and pendants set with pearls, and a Scoth gold coronet or tiara, set with pearls, from Sir Dudley's Inverness tradespeople. There were besides twenty-seven necklaces, eighteen lockets, twenty-four pair of bracelets, thirteen lockets, seven tiaras, and fourteen pairs of ear-rings—all of the finest gold and set with pearls, diamonds, rubies, sapphires, turquoise, and coral. Another table was laid out with some exquisite fans, several being of marvelous beauty. The largest and principal table was covered with silver, gilt, and other plate of the finest pattern and workmanship. Upwards of 200 gifts were displayed, the donors comprising a large and fashionable circle of aristocratic acquaintances.

THE FASHIONS.

EVENING DRESSES.

These toilets show four principal conceits, which may be classed as shaded dresses, those with contrasting colors, white dresses and black ones. Shaded dresses have the deeper-hued accessories—whether flower gardens, embroidery or velvet—for trimming silks of the palest shade of the same color. For instance, most delicate rose-colored silk dresses have for their garniture darkest crimson rose vines, or else bands and ruffles of maroon satin showing pink pipings, or perhaps brightened by frosty white lace; pale blue silks are especially handsome when trimmed with rich lapis blue velvet; salmon colored silks are associated with maron (chestnut-brown) velvet, and faint Nile green with myrtle green that is almost black. The dresses with contrasting colors are not new, though odd combinations of color are sought out. Violet shades are shown with pink silk, with buff, blue or pale gray. A quaint fancy is a dress of old fashioned dull pink, combined with dark green. Gray and pink is a combination always admired; an elegant dress of these two colors is trimmed with silk embroidery on tulle, representing deep red moss-roses and brown foliage. Imported dresses have unusually long trains; the preference here is for very moderate demi-trained skirts. Tablier trimmings prevail for the front breadths, the sides and fronts are made to cling closely by means of strings tied behind; the upper part of the back breadths is caught in a pannier puff, and is held by a sash drapery of a width of silk or lace, or a garland, and the sharply-pointed demi-train has a deep flounce which is pleated in the back seam to give it a fan-like sweep. If an overskirt is preferred it is not a regular round upper skirt, but is either a deeply pointed apron held back by a sash or else a shawl-shaped drapery for the back breadths. If the court train is used, it is cut in antique style, with straight sides, square corners, and very slight drapery. High corsages are invariably basques, though sometimes only the back has a basque, while the front is pointed. Low corsages may be either round or pointed; quite young ladies choose the simple round Josephine waist, with wide belt and antique curved buckle of pearl or gold, or mixed gold and silver, with sometimes a setting of stones. The neck of the dress is also round, and instead of being cut indelicately low, it now covers the shoulder tips; the sleeve, however, is the merest apology of a ruffle or puff, that seems merely designed as a resting-place for the flower cluster or branch that is invariably placed upon it. Simple berthas of pleatings or puffs of tulle, crepe lisse, or lace edge these round necks; standing ruffs are used when the neck is cut in shape either square or pointed. Artificial flowers and embroidery on tulle are the trimmings most used by fashionable dressmakers. The new fancy for arranging flowers is to put four or five vines lengthwise down the front breadths between puffs of silk or gauze, with a large bouquet at the end of each vine. The white dresses which, after blue toilettes, are most popular this winter, are of organdy muslin, or of striped Chambery gauze, or else white silk. Organdy and Swiss muslin dresses are trimmed with embroidered flounces in preference to lace. Modistes import sets of wrought flounces of the four different widths required for trimming various parts of the dress. The dress is furnished complete for $150. It is worn at first over muslin skirts, but may be varied, and will also show less soil, by putting colored silk beneath. Pleated flounces of sheer muslin, slightly embroidered and edged with footing, are also imported for trimming such dresses; needle-worked insertions are provided for bands to head the flounces. When lace is used, the old-fashioned thread-lace called Malines, or Mechlin, is preferred to Valenciennes. Polonaises are made entirely of inch-wide stripes of Malines insertion and organdy, and worn with white or colored silk skirts. White silk dresses are trimmed with white jet embroidery, or else some deep colored velvet and white lace is chosen for the rich garniture. Square-toed slippers, low on the instep and with half-high heels, are the fashionable shoes for full dress. Made of black satin or of white kid, they are considered appropriate for all dresses, but they may also be had in silk or kid of any color, to match the dress with which they are worn. Coiffures for full dress are worn very high and small, preserving the contour of the head.

WHITE SILK MUFFLERS, ETC.

White silk mufflers are universally worn this winter by both ladies and gentlemen. These are large square handkerchiefs of twilled silk, white, with a colored hem, or else a striped border of venetian changeable silk. They are folded in three cornered shawl shape and are worn high around the neck inside double-breasted cloaks, or between the fur boa and the neck. They may be merely knotted, or else fastened by a small pin, and are exceedingly warm and pleasant; $2 is the average price for those of twilled silk, though there are cheaper ones of Chinese figured silk, which it is said, will wash. Colored twilled silk mufflers, such as navy blue, India red, and those with cashmere designs, are cut in squares and sold for $2. White muslin neck-ties with lace jabots are again revived, and look especially pretty with the dark winter clothing.

THE NEW MUFFLER VEIL.

In the present fancy for dressing the neck, the veil is about to be made to do duty in this way. A new veil just introduced by a leading modiste is a scarf of Spanish net three yards long and three eights of a yard wide. The middle of the scarf covers the face like a mask veil, the sides are caught back, pinned by a veil pin, and without being crossed are brought forward under the chin and lapped around the neck like a muffler. The net has large figures of three leaves together, and after finding a thin place for the eyes these figures are permitted to veil and almost conceal the features. The effect is very pretty, and the price is $14.—[Harper's Bazar.

HOW CAPOUL GOT HIS HAIR PULLED BY NILSSON.

No actress of true delicacy can like to be clasped and kissed by casual actors. Neither does she appreciate the honor of having a weary head laid upon her faithful shoulder, when the head in question is addicted to pomatum and permeated with smoke.

There is a story told of Nilsson in this connection which is worth mentioning. It appears that she objected for some reason to Capoul's method of love-making, and suffered from suppressed indignation at the very time when the audience believed her to be filled with passionate adoration of Faust or Alfredo, or some other ardent impersonation of the accomplished tenor.

One night the Northern Nightingale became more than usually angry with the earnest Frenchman, and when the last scene arrived (the opera was "Faust"), and the impassioned lover threw himself by the side of the dying Marguerite, she gently placed her hand upon his curling hair.

She ought to have died in the holiest possible frame of mind. Instead of so doing, this unregenerated Marguerite viciously pulled the unprotected tenor's hair until he seriously meditated astonishing the audience with a prolonged high "C."

Peace was subsequently made between the two, and the integrity of Capoul's hair was expressly guaranteed by a triple compact signed by Nilsson, Strakosch and himself, by which all parties agreed to bury the past in oblivion and abstain hereafter from all capillary liberties.

The story may or may not be true. If true, it incidentally demonstrates the superiority of one's hair over a wig.—[St. Louis Times.

CROCODILE NARRATIVES.

SOCIAL AND DOMESTIC ETHICS AMONG THE CROCODILES OF INDIA.

[Land and Water].

Dr. Day in his report of the fisheries of India, gives an interesting notice of the extent to which crocodiles will destroy fish. There are two distinct genera of crocodiles in India. The first of these is the true fish-eating crocodile (*Garialis Gangelicus*, Gmelin) which attains upward of twenty feet in length, and is found in the Indus, the Ganges, and other large rivers. This species has a long and slender snout; it is usually timid of man excepting when the locality where its eggs are deposited in the sand is invaded. It does not appear to feed on carrion, but fish, turtles, and tortoises form its diet. In 1868 it was deemed one of the sights at Cuttack to watch these enormous reptiles feeding below the irrigation weir, which was impeding the upward ascent of the breeding fish. Their long brown snouts would be seen rising to the surface of the water, with a fish crosswise in their jaws. Their finny prey was flung into the air by a toss of the head, and descending head foremost, fell into the captors' comparatively small mouths. They are very prolific. A single gun has been known to destroy sixty out of one brood in three hours' shooting. But some fishermen, when asked whether they ever kill the crocodiles, at once protested against such a course. Their argument was, "Are we not both of the fish-destroying race, and how could we be so cruel as to slaughter them?" As to the destruction committed by these creatures, they merely remarked that they would themselves do the same if they could, and in this undoubtedly they spoke the truth. However it is not to be expected that fishermen should bestow their time in destroying young crocodiles, and they do not carry guns to shoot the full grown animals. Neither will the native sportsmen waste their ammunition on crocodiles, which are of no use to them when killed. The means proper to reduce their number are to offer rewards for the destruction of their eggs. The common crocodile (*Crocodilus palustris*) also abounds in India, and though usually termed man-eaters, they assist in depopulating the waters of fish; and it is only when the finny tribes or carrion are scarce that they will attack the larger mammals, including man; but, having once tasted blood, they appear eager to do so again. In some of the irrigation canals one or more of these creatures may usually be seen below the locks, where there are pools stocked with fish, and when the latter fail they will turn their attention to the cattle. Dr. Day, in 1868, noticed four below a large weir at Cuttack; six weeks afterward they had increased to nine, besides many little ones; and he calculated that the fish they were then consuming day by day would be worth more than twenty-two rupees. His suggestion to give five rupees apiece as a reward for the destruction of these animals was disregarded; and supposing these nine crocodiles had not increased, and that the young ones never grow up, they would still have consumed fish to the value of £2,873 in the three and a half years to the middle of 1872 all of which might have been avoided by the outlay of 45 rupees at the time referred to. But the ravages of crocodiles are not confined only to fish. Compelled by hunger they will help themselves to cattle or else feed on human beings who may approach incautiously near the water. Thus there is a hole on the river Nuna to which crocodiles in the dry season will resort. Of course the fish in such pools are soon exhausted, and in 1868 these monsters carried off five adults. So also near the Baropa weir two women and one horse were devoured by crocodiles in a single month. Their one redeeming quality is that they are natural scavengers of the rivers. This however, is only true of the common crocodile, and as the fisheries of India are deteriorating, these large, fish-eating reptiles ought to be energetically reduced, as they are no longer required in such numbers as before, even if we concede full force to the arguments of those who are for maintaining the balance of nature on every side.

GUILLOTINED—EXPIATION AFTER TWENTY YEARS.

On the 9th of November the people of La Chenette, in the French Department of La Gironde, witnessed the execution of Valentine Fouloir, for the murder of a sister Annie Marie Fouloir, killed in 1852. Fouloir lived with her at La Chenette for twenty-six years. Quite wealthy, she had been envied by him, as he was of dissipated habits. One day, being under the influence of liquor, he beat her until she seemed dead and then after appropriating what money and valuables he found in the house, he ran away to South America. His victim, however, told, before expiring, who her assassin was. The assassin went to Rio Janeiro, thence to Valparaiso, where, under an assumed name, he opened a dry goods store. In 1865 he was worth several hundred thousand dollars. He married a beautiful Peruvian lady and was naturalized. In 1872, Fouloir, who then called himself Irnoix, felt a desire to revisit France. He took his wife and child to Paris, where he remained for several months. He then went to Bordeaux, where he was recognized by an old acquaintance. When Fouloir pretended not to know him he informed the police. Fouloir was taken in chains to La Chanette, where he was identified by a large number of those who had formerly known him. His means, however, enabled him to stave off his trial until the 4th of June last. On that day he was sentenced to be guillotined. Fouloir cried like a child, and that night made an unsuccessful attempt at self-destruction. At 7 o'clock in the morning Fouloir was led out to the scaffold. Among the spectators was his young wife. Fouloir begged permission to embrace his wife a last time. "No, no," said the headsman, gruffly, "you can do nothing of the kind. You must die now. Step upon the plank." Fouloir shrieked, "My poor wife! My poor wife!" The executioner cursed him aloud, and had considerable difficulty in tying him to the plank. He then turned it over, and lowered the oblique knife, which struck the neck of the doomed man with a dull thud. At the same time Fouloir's wife uttered a terrible shriek and fainted away. The tragedy was over.

STORY OF A MARYSVILLIAN.

A San Fracisco paper says: They tell a story of a Marysville man—for the sake of his relatives we withhold his name—who is inordinately fond of buckwheat cakes and sausage gravy, and who, whenever he comes across either of those dishes at a table, never knows when he has got enough. Some time ago business called this gentleman to San Francisco, and he went to Sacramento in his way when he entered one of the hotels in the morning to get his breakfast. On the bill of fare he spied his favorite dish and straightway the obedient waiter was soon traveling toward the kitchen for buckwheat cakes and sausage gravy. The man's appetite was keen, and the buckwheat and gravy seemed extra good. And four times did that waiter carry the empty plates from the table to return with more buckwheat and sausage, before the man finally cried enough. Notwithstanding his breakfast the gentleman from Marysville managed to reach San Francisco and transact his business, and was again on his way home. He returned via. Sacramento, and it seems unnecessary to state, went to the same hotel for his meal. He sat down to the table and the same waiter approached. He took one good look at him, to assure himself that it was his former customer, and then without a word, walked back to the kitchen and bawled: "Buckwheat cakes and sausage gravy for six; that old hog from Marysville is back here again."

"TO MY WIFE."

This poem appeared in these columns a few years ago, but is worth republishing.

To the Editors of the N. Y. Evening Post,

Some fifteen years ago I cut the enclosed poem from a newspaper. It seems too beautiful to be lost, and it has not been my good fortune to see it published elsewhere. If you think it deserves preservation, I know of no better place for it than the columns of the Evening Post. The tender pathos breathed in every line is greatly enhanced by the circumstances under which it was written. Young Brennan, the author, soon after taking to himself a beautiful young wife in his native Erin, came alone to this country to seek his fortunes, settled in New Orleans to practice law, and sent for his wife to join him. Attacked by rapid consumption his physician informed him he could last but a few days. The hope of again seeing his wife ere he closed his eyes to the world sustained him for a time, and in one of these reviving moments so common to the consumptive patient, he wrote these touching lines, his parting memento to her he so fondly loved, but whom he was not privileged to see again. It will be observed that the sixth line of the third stanza is unfortunately missing.

TO MY WIFE.

Come to me, dearest, I'm lonely without thee,
Day-time and night-time I'm thinking about thee,
Night-time and day-time in dreams I behold thee—
Unwelcome the waking which ceases to fold thee,
Come to me, darling, my sorrows to lighten,
Come in thy beauty to bless and to brighten.
Come in thy womanhood, meekly and lowly,
Come in thy lovingness, queenly and holy!

Swallows will flit round the desolate ruin,
Telling of Spring and its joyous renewing;
And thoughts of thy love and its manifold treasure
Are circling my heart with a promise of pleasure.
Oh, Spring of my spirit! oh, May of my bosom!
Shine out on my soul till it bourgeon and blossom—
The waste of my life has a rose root within it,
And thy fondness alone to the sunshine can win it.

Figures that move like a song through the even—
Features lit up by a reflex of heaven—
Eyes like the skies of poor Erin, our mother
Where shadow and sunshine are chasing each other;
Smiles coming seldom, but childlike and simple,
Oh, thanks to the Saviour, that even thy seeming
Is left to the exile to brighten his dreaming!

You have been glad when you knew I was gladdened—
Dear, are you sad now to hear I am saddened?
Our hearts ever answer in tune and in time, love,
As octave to octave and rhyme unto rhyme, love;
I cannot weep but your tears will be flowing—
You cannot smile but my cheek will be glowing—
I would not die without you at my side, love—
You will not linger when I shall have died, love.

Come to me, dear, ere I die of my sorrow,
Rise on my gloom like the sun of to-morrow;
Strong, swift and fond as the words which I speak, love,
With a song on your lip and a smile on your cheek, love;
Come, for my heart in your absence is weary—
Haste, for my spirit is sickened and dreary—
Come to the arms which alone should caress thee—
Come to the heart which is throbbing to press thee!

THE PISTOL AS A TOY

A SIX-YEAR OLD BOY SHOOTS AND KILLS HIS SISTER.

The story of the danger of carelessly handling fire-arms is as old as the history of gunpowder. Cautions are worthy the heed of persons grown to years of discretion, to say nothing of childhood with its innocent recklessness and ignorance. Few persons are so imprudent as to put a weapon in the hands of a child, even if not loaded. Fear is the one feeling with which children should be taught to regard fire-arms. Touch not, handle not, should be the motto in regard to weapons in the teachings of childhood. Another instance of the fatality of deadly weapons in the hands of children was furnished in this city yesterday forenoon. Four children of Mr. M. Wittenbauer, an ex-policeman, who lives in the second story of number 486 Plum street, were playing together in the front room of the house while the mother was washing in the next room, and the father out on business. The children were Kunigunda Wittenbauer, eight years old, Joseph, her brother, six years old, and a sister and a brother still younger. The room was a neat living and bed-room, provided well with carpet, furniture and pictures. On the mantel rested a model he had hidden as he supposed, his pistol, a four-shooter, caliber thirty-two. The mantel was high, and the space under the model bridge was dark. He thought it a good place to hide the pistol.

While the mother was washing, bang went the pistol in the room. A moment later the door burst open, and Kunigunda came rushing out, her face blanched, and the very picture of childish terror and despair, crying, "Josie has shot me! Oh, mother, mother, Josie has shot me!"

It was too much for the mother, the tremor of that young voice, the sight of that little spot of blood upon her white apron. Mother and child both sank upon the floor, the child never to rise again. Kind neighbors came and ministered to the distressed mother and the dying child, and the father was called in and the surgeon.

There was nothing left for the surgeon but to make the few death-bed hours of the little sufferer as free from pain as possible. Kunigunda talked freely to the sorrowing family circle gathered so suddenly to see her die, and at seven o'clock last night died.

The little girl said to the last that Josie shot her, but Josie scarcely knows how it happened, and the other two children are too young to know and tell. It is well for the little survivors that it is clouded in mystery.

Mr. Wittenhauer was a policeman under the last administration, and has, until yesterday, been working in Burnet Works. The weather yesterday was too bad to work and he, just before noon, stepped down to the City Buildings, during which absence the terrible accident occurred. Dr. Schmuck was called in early after the accident, but could do nothing. The ball had entered the abdomen, and gone directly back, passing through the child's body.—[Cin. Enquirer, 8th.

A PRETTY PRISON STORY.

A prisoner in the Missouri penitentiary, too weak to work, and who had the run of the yard, one day asked the warden if he could be allowed to cultivate a small corner of the inclosure. "What do you want to raise?" "Cucumbers, sir." "Why you can't raise them here; the other prisoner's would steal them." "No, sir," said the man firmly; "they will not steal one of them." Well, go ahead," said the warden; "if any of your cucumbers are stolen; don't come to me with your complaints." You will never hear from me on that score, sir." The cucumbers were planted, watered, trained and cultivated, and an immense crop was the result. As fast, however, as the fruit ripened it disappeared, and the warden became convinced that the owner sold it for liquor, produce, or some other contraband article. He directed the man to be watched, and finally he was detected in the act of carrying his cucumbers to the hospital and giving them to the poor fellows who in their sickness craved them. Not one had been stolen.

LISPING.

A country fellow who lisped having bought some pigs, asked a neighbor for the use of a pen for a few days. Said he: "I have juth been purchathin thome thwine two thowth and pigth. I want to put them in your pen till I can get a place for them."

"Two thousand pigs!" exclaimed the neighbor; why, my pen will hardly hold a dozen."

"You don't understand me, Mr. Bent. I don't thay two thouthand pigth, but two thowth and pigth."

"I hear you." said Mr. Bent. "Two thousand pigs. Why you must be crazy."

"I tell you again," exclaimed the man, angrily, "I mean not two thouthand pigth but two thowth and two pigth."

"Oh, that is what you mean, eh? Well, the pen is at your service."

MARSHAL DE MACMAHON.

The Paris Sport gives the following particulars concerning Marshal de Macmahon:

"Grand Seigneur by right of birth! Marshal of France by right of conquest! President of the Republic by devotedness! His name is popular, and his person will be legendary! About half a century ago an old Count de MacMahon inhabited the Chateau of Saint Max, which is still seen at about a quarter of a league from Nancy, on the road to Marsal. The house, surmounted by a lofty roof, is half concealed by trees, and, situated half-way up a hill, it overlooks the ancient capital of Lorraine. The Count died in this sort of castle. Having three nephews, he bequeathed to the eldest his domains, to the second his movable property, and to the third, as sole legacy, an old family sword half eaten up with rust. The disinherited nephew was Patrick de MacMahon, now Marshal of France and President of the Republic. Such Frenchmen as have had the affliction to revisit the conquered portion of the country, and of pausing, full of emotion, on the battle-field of Reichshoffen, may have observed the homage paid to the Marshal by his enemies. To a solitary tree, which was on the day of combat a mark for the German artillery, is attached a placard on which are read these words:

"'Here Marshal de MacMahon maintained himself during the battle. All persons are forbidden to touch this tree, its branches or its leaves.

"This inscription, pious in thought and simple in form, is, perhaps, the most glorious trophy of the President. The valor of the soldier dominates his defeat, and the victors bowed themselves to the vanquished."

Then adverting to the private habits of the Marshal, our contemporary says:

"The Duke de Magenta shoots and rides as if he were only twenty-five years of age; and probably the active life which he leads has prolonged his vigor beyond the ordinary limits. One of the salient features of his character is an excessive modesty; the hero, so intrepid under fire, appears somewhat timid in a drawing-room, but that quality is not without its charm, for gentleness, combined with force, renders his prestige all the greater. Marshal de MacMahon has borne arms and command under five different governments without betraying one of them, for the simple reason that he has never served anything but his country."

RIVAL ANECDOTES.

Dr. Robert Chambers tells the following story, which he had from the Rev. W. McGregor, Sterling: Mr. Finlayson, Town Clerk of Sterling in the latter part of the seventeenth century, was noted for the marvelous in conversation. He was on a visit to the last Earl of Monteith and Airth, in his castle of Talla, on the Loch of Monteith, and was about taking leave, when he was asked by the Earl whether he had seen the sailing cherry tree. "No," said Finlayson. "What sort of a thing is it?" "It is," replied the Earl, "a tree that has grown out of a goose's mouth from a stone that the bird had swallowed, and which she bears about her in her voyages round the Loch. It is now in full fruit of the most exquisite flavor. Finlayson," he added, "can you, with all your powers of memory and fancy match my story of the cherry tree?" "Perhaps I can," said Finlayson, clearing his throat, and adding: "When Oliver Cromwell was at Airth, one of his cannon sent a ball to Sterling, and lodged it in the mouth of a trumpet which one of the troopers in the castle was in the act of sounding." "Was the trumpeter killed?" said the Earl. "No my Lord," replied Finlayson, determined to outdo the Earl in "drawing the long bow;" "he blew the ball back, and killed the artilleryman who had fired it."

A SOLOMON WANTED.

On the Boulevards of Paris the following strange story is current: The celebrated "two-headed nightingale" was some time ago on exhibition in a circus. During the performances an Englishman frequently appeared among the visitors and incessantly stared at the left side of the wonderful twin sisters. There was no doubt the son of Albion had fallen dead in love with the left half of the phenomenon. The proprietor of the circus let him know, however, that his frequent visits excited public attention and threatened to injure his business; whereupon the fervent lover answered by offering to marry the left half of the "Bicephalous." The manager, puzzled at this, insinuated that it was impossible to separate the twins, and, that in case Mr. B. should insist upon his proposal, he would be obliged to take the right half in the bargain. This William B. consented to do But now arose a complication more curious than any that had preceded it.

In the same degree that the left half of the twin sisters loved her betrothed the right half detested him. While the two lovers caressed each other the third disgusted partner was indignant. While the left side kissed the happy bridegroom, the right side boxed his ears. In spite of all that, the marriage was celebrated. At the wedding party the left bridal side appeared as bright and cheerful as a spring morning; while the right side seemed to be determined to bear her fate with resignation.

At this point there is a pause in the story. What now happened, nobody knows. The next morning, however, on entering the chamber of the newly married couple, or, better, the "trio," the bridegroom was found murdered and bathed in his blood. The left side, his young wife, shed bitter tears; while the right side, a dagger in her hand, triumphantly gazed at her victim. The terrible deed became widely known, and at last the police appeared in order to arrest the criminal. New complications. What was to be done? Should the young widow, the left side, share the punishment of the right half, who was the cause of her bitter grief? The arrest had to be made; but where is the Solomon to be found to solve this delicate question?

ANOTHER WORD TO WOMEN.

The Pall Mall Gazette gives this good advice: "If woman ever intends to compete with man in the daily walks of life, she will, it is to be feared, have to make some serious alteration in her attire. There cannot be a doubt, for instance, that the high heeled boots she has taken to wearing are absolutely incompatible with the activity indispensable to those engaged in business. No stockbroker, no solicitor, no person, in fact, belonging to any profession that require those engaged in it to be constantly on the alert, would for a moment allow himself to be shod in the excruciating and inconvenient fashion which it has pleased woman to adopt. There is something very striking in woman's attemps at the present moment to raise herself in the estimation of man; not only by means of school boards and other platforms of a like nature but also by wearing such enormous heels to her boots that there is no saying to what height she aspires. In fact their enormity is ever on the increase; and woman will soon not only reach the level of man but considerably overtop him. As she thus rears her head toward the skies man gazes in silent awe; but at the same time, having had considerable experience in outdoor exercise and real hard walking, he feels that woman is making a great mistake; that unless she is careful she will, too late, find she has permanently injured the anatamy of her foot, and will be left behind in the race on which she has entered with, but for this drawback, every prospect of success.

MAXIMUS.

I hold him great who, for Love's sake,
Can give with generous, earnest will,—
Yet he who takes for Love's sweet sake,
I think I hold more generous still.

I bow before the noble mind
That freely some great wrong forgives;
Yet nobler is the one forgiven,
Who bears that burden well and lives.

It may be hard to gain, and still
To keep a lowly steadfast heart;
Yet he who loses has to fill
A harder and truer part.

Glorious it is to wear the crown
Of a deserved and pure success;—
He who knows how to fall has won
A crown whose luster is not less.

Great may he be who can command
And rule with just and tender sway;
Yet is diviner wisdom taught
Better by him who can obey.

Blessed are those who die for God,
And earn the martyr's crown of light;
Yet he who lives for God may be
A greater conqueror in his sight.
—Adelaide Proctor.

THE SULTAN IN ALL HIS GLORY.

A SCENE IN THE TURKISH COURT.

The people of Turkey last month celebrated the Mohammedan feast of Bairam, during which a singular ceremonial took place at the Dolma Bagtohe Palace, which is thus described by a correspondent of the Swiss Times:

"The Hall of Audience is a magnificent apartment, large, spacious, and lofty, situated in the centre of the Palace, richly gilded, and glittering with crystal and silver; his Majesty Abdul-Aziz on his throne; a very rude bench covered with plates of gold, but without any beauty either of workmanship or design. It is placed, however, at the head of a carpet which for beauty and magnificence fully compensates. It is of the richest crimson silk thickly wadded and covered with gold embroidery. Behind the throne stands the aides-de-camp and the principal officers of the household, his chamberlains and chief eunuch. On the right side of the carpet are the ministers of state in an attitude of the deepest humility, their heads bowed low and their arms folded across their breasts; while to the left of the throne, but a little behind it stands an aid-de-camp holding in his hand an embroidered band of cloth which is attached to it. As the first officer reaches the carpet he salaams in the usual manner and then steps forward. In the centre of the carpet he salaams a second time and then moves on to the throne. Reaching the side of the aid-de-camp he takes the gold fringe at the end of the band, and touching first his mouth and then his forehead with it, salaams again and has performed his duty. Retiring backwards he forms in the line behind the others who are advancing. After the Beys have passed the civil officers pass around. There is then a lull for a few seconds, as the Sultan rises to receive the Sheik-ul-Islam. The venerable prelate is advancing at the head of a long line of Cadis, Muftis and other members of the Ulema, supported on either side by two high officials. On reaching the Sultan he stoops to kiss his feet, but is rraised by his Sublime Majesty, and he then takes his place along with the other ministers of state. This is the most picturesque portion of the ceremony, for these civil officers in their flowing robes, and large turbans bound with gold, and their long beards have a very fine effect. As soon as the last one has passed round the Sheik-ul-Islam says a short prayer and his Majesty then retires.

"The next three day are spent in festivity. The Turkish quarters like a huge fair in England, for in every available space booths are set up as temporary cafes for the enjoyment of the elders, and swings and merry-go-rounds for the amusement of the children, as well as stalls for the sale of sweetmeats and cakes. The streets are crowded with gaily-dressed Turkish ladies, going about visiting, and fathers taking their children out to view the wonders to be seen in the Frank shops of Galata and Pera. For the official world this is, however, an anxious time, as they know not what changes may take place. Their time is chiefly taken up in paying visits to the heads of departments, and dancing attendance upon great men from whom they may have expectations. This, however, is all over now, and every one has settled down again to work."

VERIFICATION OF DEATH.

The Journal des Connaissances Medicales publishes a report read to the Academy of Medicine by Dr. Devergie on 102 essays sent in on the subject of ascertaining beyond a doubt whether a person is dead or not. The late Marquis D'Ourche, who had himself witnessed the burial of one of his friends while still alive, had left the Academy 20,000 francs, to be awarded to the discoverer of a simple and easy process by which any illiterate person might satisfy himself that death had really and irrevocably taken place. Another prize of 5,000 francs was to be given to the inventor of a scientific method for obtaining the desired certainty. Dr. Devergie, who has acquired great reputation in forensic medicine, gives an account of all the suggestions sent in, some of which, proceeding from persons unacquainted with medicine, are absolutely ridiculous. One of them advocates a coffin which will open by touching a spring inside; another an electric ball; a third, a trumpet to be blown by a person prematurely interred, &c. Altogether, thirty-two essays were considered worthy of serious examination. The reporter states that the provisions of the law are exceedingly defective, and a dead letter in the country. The indications afforded by the glassiness and other appearances of the eye are insufficient; the eye may appear dead while the body is living. The heart does not die last, as has been supposed; after it has ceased throbbing the nerves will continue to live, the arterial systole is not interrupted, and capillary circulation goes on. Death is certain when the muscular fiber ceases to be irritated by Ruhmkorff's machine; but that is a scientific process that does not fall within the compass of the 20,000 franc prize. The same may be said of the thermometer placed under the arm-pit; if the mercury fall below 20° Centigrade (68° Fahrenheit) death may be considered certain; but in hot weather the instrument is not to be trusted. The 5,000 franc prize has been divided among four competitors; the larger one has not been awarded, though some of the suggestions caused great hesitation among the commission. Thus, a certain sign of death is afforded by the skin: if it become livid, if touched with a piece of burning charcoal, it blisters without revealing any serosity or trace of reaction, while the blisters are filled with vapors, death is complete. Putrefaction is also indubitable evidence, but it can not be waited for. If a part of the body be rubbed with a coarse, wet hankerchief, or with the back of a knife, and be left exposed to the air, in the course of a few hours the skin will have become transparent and like parchment if death has really occurred. Again, if a light be held to the top of a finger at a moderate distance, a blister will be formed; if this contain serosity there is still life in the body. Dr. Devergie concludes with hoping that the law ordering that death be medically ascertained be enforced everywhere, there being now 25,000 communes in which it is totally ignored.

A LITTLE Sunday School boy, while reading a chapter in Genesis, asked his teacher whether the boys of olden time used to do their sums on the ground. It was discovered that he had been reading the passage "And the sons of men multiplied upon the face of the earth."

VARIETIES.

THE latest dodge in books—Returning borrowed volumes as Christmas presents.

There is nothing like pulpit novelty. An Indiana clergyman lately delivered his sermon in rhyme.

A POPULAR doctor in Chicago was presented with a silver mounted skeleton on New Year's by his admiring patients.

A MICHIGAN man thinks he could make a pneumatic tube from Chicago to the Atlantic, for the more speedy transport of grain.

A ST. LOUIS Alderman expressed the opinion, which a reporter was cruel enough to take down verbatim, that "horses is 'fraider of dummies than street cars."

A CLASSIC story has found a modern repetition in Florida, where a boy in the act of eating sugar was stung in the mouth by a bee, from the effects of which he died.

A WELL dressed man, apparently a mechanic, recently created a sensation in Boston by walking about with a placard on his hat on which was inscribed "I want work."

THE Rev. Henry Ward Beecher received an immense number of calls on New Years Day at his residence in Brooklyn. On the door plate was the notice: "Welcome to all; come in—don't ring the bell."

SMALL children, dressed entirely in white fur, with blue ribbon trimmings, are a conspicuous feature of New York promenades.

A NEVADA clergyman was compelled to vacate his charge without taking formal leave, because he was so fastidious that "he would not even hold the stakes for a scrub race."

IN reports of bank defalcations, ets., "irregularities" is not now the correct word to use. You must say the poor fellow's "accounts got confused. Progressive age this: we shall soon have no stealing at this rate

AT a recent exhibition in Zanesville, Ohio, a wedding dress worn in 1788 was exhibited. The waist was about two inches long; but what astonished the ladies most, was, that the dress contained only two and a half yards of silk.

A NEVADA Judge, after a jury had been impanneled, and counsel were ready to proceed, pulled out a revolver, and judicially remarked, "If any man goes to frolicking around in this court-room during the trial of this cause I shall interrupt him in his new career." The strictest decorum prevailed in that court-room.

A LATE improvement in the burglar-proof safes is to line the interior with steel rods which revolve easily. The advantage is said to consist in the act that after drilling through the outside casting of the safe the bit will strike one of these rods and be deflected from its course. It will either not take hold or it will be broken, thus preventing the lock from being cut out.

A WITTY Cincinnati lady, writing from Washington, says: Boston draws herself up severely, scans your cerebral developments through her eyeglass, and coolly asks: "What do you know?" New York displays her silks and diamonds, and pertly asks: "What are you worth?" Philadelphia, with prim hands and pursed up lips, asks: "Who was your grandfather?" While Washington stops between the waltz and the german to inquire, 'Can you dance?"

THE Boston Transcript says: "If the gates of Heaven were suddenly to swing open and all mankind be asked on equal terms to enter into the kingdom, don't you know some people who would pause to see what some other people were going to do about it, and some who would draw back for fear the celestial city was getting vulgar; and some who would refuse altogether, if they saw the so-and-sos about to enter?"

A CHILD 13 years old was almost buried alive in St. Joseph recently. She told her mother that her dead sister had appeared to her, and while thus talking, she sank away as in death. While the hearse with the coffin was on its way to the grave, a cry was heard which the mother believed came from the child. The coffin was opened, and the child found to be alive. She was taken home, and recovered her strength rapidly.

THE Washington Star says that General McClellan received distinguished attention while in Paris. He was given a prominent seat when he attended the French Assembly by invitation, and at the trial of Bazaine was also treated as a guest deserving the highest consideration. Of the latter tribunal, General McClellan writes that its proceedings appeared to be conducted with a strict regard to the demands of justice. The Orleans Princes on General McClellan's staff during his command of the army have shown him great attention.

THE warden of the Massachusetts State Prison, on Christmas Day, after getting his convicts into a comfortable frame of mind by filling them with roast pork and plum pudding, made to them a kind and considerate announcement. It has been reported, he said, that complaint made by the prisoners did not reach the inspectors, and that they were detained by the warden. He had, therefore, caused a locked box to be placed in the yard, of the key of which the inspectors would alone have possession. Into this box every prisoner would be at liberty to drop his complaint, and the warden expressed the hope that they would do so with perfect freedom.

A NEW method of killing horned cattle has been introduced in Europe, which, it is said, largely reduces the possibility of inflicting unnecessary torture upon the animals. An iron mask, like a continuous blinker, is placed on the bullock's head, so arranged as to close the animal's vision, and to make a hole or socket in the middle of the mask corresponding to the spot in the centre of the forehead, whereon a blow immediately causes insensibility. A hollow nail of peculiar form made to fit the socket, and having a large head, is then readily slipped in its place, and a single blow of very moderate strength drives it instantly home, and causes death too rapidly to allow of any suffering.

AN express train moving at fifty miles an hour may knock a man down without hurting him, but it is a dangerous experiment. But in England, recently, the driver of an express, on reaching Wolverhampton, reported that, as he shot through Ettinghall Station, his engine knocked a man off the line and down the embankment, which is nearly twenty-nine yards deep. It was found that a signal man named Henry Bradley was about to cross the line when the express came up. The buffer struck him at about the hip, whirled him round, and sent him over the embankment. Alighting on his feet at the bottom, Bradley found himself but little the worse for the accident.

A WOMAN in New York recently made a very spirited attempt to escape from arrest. The officer who had the warrant for her arrest knocked at the door of her apartment, which was opened by the woman herself, who, on being requested to go with the officer, asked to go into her room again and put on her cloak and hat. Her request was granted, the officer taking the precaution to take the key from the door, so that she could not lock herself in. She, however, had another key, and no sooner had she shut the door than she locked it, and jumped from the window, which was on the second floor, and ran to an adjoining house. Here she ascended to the third floor and leaped from a rear window, striking on the roof of a shed at the rear of the house in which were her apartments. She then gained access to a store on the first floor, and then went up thence to her room again, where she was soon afterwards arrested by the officer, who had followed her flight as fast as possible. She was slightly injured in her fall, her face being bruised. The charges on which she was arrested was for refusing to give up some jewely, which she asserts was given her by the man she claims to be her husband.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR, } WM. SCHOYER,
JOS. S. LARE, } E. A. MYERS.
JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Jan. 17, 1874.

As the name of Gen. Cushing has been withdrawn, a Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court is wanted. Apply to U. S. G.

PROF. MAYER and Robert Grier are about to return to gladden the eyes of our citizens. They complain their conscience troubles them.

WE confess that we are astonished. Grant has advised Gov. Davis of Texas to abide by the result of the election. What is going to happen?

MAYOR STOKELY of Philadelphia who broke out of "a hole" on the third Tuesday of December, has his police engaged in the different wards holding meetings and endorsing him for re-election and Centennial mayor.

THE Honorable Samuel Josephs has given out he will retire from legislative life in Harrisburg and take a seat in Councils in Philadelphia. The reason is perfectly plain to Samuel and the rest of mankind.

THE organs are at their old game, howling disloyalty at Gen. Cushing. Will these pap-suckers never learn that this favorite "loyal" dodge of theirs has lost its force — in fact, that it is completely played out?

FRED GRANT and his father's brother-in-law Casey, called at the residence of Don Piatt in Washington the other evening, with clubs, especially prepared for that editor's head. The Don lays himself open to such visitations very often, but he prefers them at his place of business.

FIVE hundred dollars fine, half to the informer and for the second offence forfeiture of charter, are the mildest terms to be proposed to railroads for issuing free passes. Some members of the Legislature are persuaded they will make a reputation by putting it strong.

GEN. CUSHING'S nomination was as much of a surprise to him as it was to the country, the first he knew of it was the announcement to the Senate and to the world. In his case the office sought the man; besides, he has no wife to intercede in his behalf.

WE acknowledge the receipt of a pamphlet copy of the letter of Mr. William Orton to the Postmaster-General, reviewing the recommendations of his annual report in favor of a postal telegraph, the main points of which, along with suitable comments have already appeared in these columns.

THE New York Post-office was to cost not more than $3,000,000, Already more than $6,000,000 has been spent, and it is unfinished. Mullett must have taken pattern from our City Hall commission. And that reminds us that Mr. Phillips has not yet given the public that exhibit of expenditures promised a month ago.

Now that $1,000,000 has been saved to the country by the repeal of the salary bill, it would be a graceful act on the part of President to cover into the Treasury his increased pay, but we are advised by a person who knows that individual since he guzzled common whiskey in the low doggeries of St. Louis, that he is not one of that kind.

No allusion by the administration organs in this city, has been made to the Republican members of the Lower House of the Ohio legislature who refused to vote for a resolution denouncing the salary grab because the President was included in the censure of Congress and which was passed by a strict Democratic vote. Even the Commercial, which says it has such an abhorrence of Radical thieves and their abettors can afford to speak of it.

WE had about come to the conclusion that the Dispatch had all the "influence." It runs the city Government, Gov. Hartranft and President Grant, which rather circumscribes the powers of our usefulness. Happily noticing, however, that the Dispatch had not yet tried to run the Clerk of the Weather we went for that uncertain gentleman yesterday morning, and demanded ice. By eight o'clock it was freezing hard, so that while we feel that the Dispatch being earthly bosses things earthly, THE POST is not forgotten among the gods. If we had a brassy reporter we would send him out to interview the Clerk of the Weather.

THE ELECTION IN FEBRUARY.

There is much, as we think, unnecessary speculation as to whether there may, can or will be a city election here in February next. The difficulties are—first, from the fact that the Mayor has not yet issued his proclamation ordering the election; and, second, from the issue by Bigelow, the City Attorney, of an opinion of his (Bigelow's), that the election cannot be held.

We are sorry that the Mayor has not shown more promptness and decision in the matter, for his own sake—but then he is ill, and has had many causes of trouble and annoyance, that might disturb the equanimity of a much more decided man. But we do not think it will make the slightest difference whether he issues his proclamation or not—it will no more facilitate the election, or render it more possible and proper, than the opinion of the little man Bigelow will obstruct it. The proclamation of the election is a mere preparatory form,—an incident of the canvass—but if the Mayor, last December, had not seen proper—being advised by Bigelow to forbear—to issue his proclamation for the election of councilmen, etc., the election would have been held all the same. If the voting had been conducted at the proper places, and the other legal details complied with, the election would have held good, and no harm would have come to any one that we can think of, but the Mayor, who had neglected his duty, and had done a foolish thing under a bad adviser.

But we hope it will be made all right by the Legislature when McClure's, or some other election bill shall have been passed. If not, let the election be held in the usual manner and at the usual places, without regard to Bigelow's "opinion," and without regard to the action of the Mayor in the matter. When the people are all agreed to have an election—except Bigelow—and he, like Judge Agnew, who himself was for the Constitution, but tried to prevent it,—Bigelow, you see, may be *personally* for the election but may give his official voice against it.

UNIFORM RAILWAY TIME.

In another column we give an extract from the leading article in the American Exchange and Review for January in which the subject of uniform railway time is taken up and discussed. We feel warranted in saying that the article in question is from the able pen of Prof. S. P. Langley, whose astronomical researches are rapidly bringing him into such favorable notice throughout the scientific world.

The object of the paper is to fix a uniform time by which every railway train in the country shall be run. It is easy to be seen that this idea carried out fully, would wholly prevent railroad accidents, as the whole system would then work with the regularity of clockwork. There could be no errors in schedules, and if engineers did their duty, collisions would be the next thing to an impossibility.

When it is reflected that 66 per cent of all the fatal accidents on our railways are the result of *collisions*, the importance of taking the best possible means for their prevention will be clearly apparent. At present there are no less than eight different standards of time by which the trains are run upon the principal railroads, namely the standard of time fixed at Portland, Boston, New York, Altoona, Philadelphia, Columbus, Indianapolis and St. Louis, while west and south of these points there are still different standards fixed.

All these roads being connected, it is next to impossible to fix a schedule of running time that will not involve serious and fatal errors. To fix a uniform time by which the running of all trains on all roads shall be ruled is the first desideratum. To keep the clocks or time keepers uniform—in other words to keep the time *correct*—everywhere is the second. The mode of doing this is very pointedly and comprehensively set out by Prof. Langley.

His own labors in this behalf at the Observatory demonstrates the practicability of the proposed reform. With perhaps the single exception of Cambridge, Massachusetts, Pittsburgh has the most correct time on the Western Hemisphere, the time-keepers in all our leading jewelry stores being regulated daily with astronomical exactness from the Observatory.

It is probably not generally known that they are connected by telegraph with the Observatory, and should one of the time pieces so connected vary the one-thousandth part of a second, the unerring click of the Observatory telegraph would rectify it. Clocks ten thousand miles away can be easily and as perfectly controlled. Suppose then that Prof. Langley's idea was adopted. It would be impossible for a train to depart from any station on wrong time in consequence of variation of the station clock, inasmuch as all the clocks are *en rapport* with the central one by telegraph, and they must be right.

This idea has been put into operation by Wm. Thaw, Esq., vice President of the Pennsylvania company, upon the lines under his control, and its practical workings are to the highest degree satisfactory. Prof. Langley co-operated with Mr. Thaw, and we believe is at the service of any other railway corporation, whose lines centre here,

In THE POST some time during the month of September 1869 there was an article giving all the minute or details of Prof. Langley's labors,—a subject that we propose to revert to at no distant day in this connection.

QUARTERLY TAXES.

We yesterday referred to the subject of the payment of taxes, taking the position that it would be of the greatest advantage to the people to pay their taxes quarterly or at least half yearly, instead of yearly. There are many good and substantial reasons why this idea should be given practical effect.

Let us say, for instance, that $800,000 in round numbers are collected annually in this city in taxes for municipal purposes. Is there any good reason why this large sum of money should be withdrawn from the pockets of the people at once? Would it not be better to keep this money in circulation among the people, collecting it only as it is required for public expenditure? To make the collection quarterly, $600,000 would all the time be in circulation, instead of being locked up beyond the control of the tax-payers for the most of the year.

If a man rents a house for $400 per year, he is only expected to pay his rental quarterly, thus giving him the use of his money, until he has had the benefits arising from the occupancy of the premises. If he chooses to pay the whole year's rent at once he can do so, but custom has made it a law that he is not required to lay out of the use of his money for a year before he realizes the benefits of the investment. This custom has worked well—and meets with the approval both of tenants and landlords.

There is no reason why it should not work equally well in the payment of taxes. The most of people who have, say, $100 taxes to pay each year will find it much more convenient to pay it in four equal installments than to pay it all at once. The objection may be raised that it will create a great deal of trouble to the tax-payer to pay his taxes every quarter instead of once a year. But this objection will not hold good. It is no more trouble to pay taxes than it is to pay off any other indebtedness, and men generally do not find it inconvenient to pay their other bills quarterly.

Our idea is the passage of a law, providing for the payment of all taxes either quarterly or semi-annually. If the payments, for instance, is made quarterly, four receipts are made out for the taxpayers. As soon as the first quarter's taxes are due and payable, he can go and take up his first receipt. Or if he prefers, he can take up two, three or the entire four of them. Thus paying his taxes for three, six, nine, or twelve months, whichever he chooses.

The benefits arising to the entire mass of the people from the use of their money, will greatly overbalance the benefits arising from the interest arising from the money loaned by the treasury. In fact there are no benefits arising from loaning out the taxes as is now done. There should only be sufficient money on hand to meet the current expenses as they arise in the administration of public affairs, and this money should be available at all times. The plan which we have proposed would meet those requirements precisely. This being a subject of very great interest to the public, and one from which grows a great number of arguments, we shall refer to it in the future; in the meantime asking a general expression of public opinion upon it.

ACT PROMPTLY.

We ask our Democratic friends in every one of the thirty-seven wards of the city, to immediately commence a thorough organization, where it has not already been done. Hold meetings and select your most reliable and active men as a working committee. Collect funds for the necessary expenses of your work, and don't look to nor depend upon any central organization for help. Democrats hold no offices, nor have they wealthy corporations at their back, as have the Republicans, and must therefore help themselves. Throw out of your counsels, men who call themselves Democrats only to betray you on election day, and whose treachery has been repeated quite often enough. By this means you will be able to select men for public position who will command the respect and extort the support of decent men of all parties. We want no muddy politicians or street corner demagogues, as candidates for Mayor, Controller, Treasurer or Councils, but men of character, responsibility and sobriety. Unless this is done better have no ticket in the field nor organization in the wards.

CASTELAR has presented Grant a sword, but he cannot accept it unless Congress passes a special act at once for the purpose. We hope the act will be passed without a moment's delay. We know of no man who needs a sword more than Grant. Arm him with a Bilboa blade, and he may lay about him and decapitate a few thousand thieves. Let Grant have the sword, and we shall see if he knows how to use it.

THERE is a contest in Ohio for State Treasurer. Welsh, the Republican candidate, was credited with 178 majority, but the acknowledged fraudulent votes in Cuyahoga county when thrown out, as they no doubt will be, will elect Mr. Weimer, as well as all the Democratic candidates for State offices, with perhaps the single exception of Lieutenant-Governor.

MESSRS. FORDER & Co., of Wolverhampton, who took the prize at the International Exhibition for an improved London street cab, has just completed one of these cabs ordered by the Prince of Wales for his private use. The new cab costs but a trifle more than the old ones, and weigh only 750 pounds to the old weight of 900 or 1,000 pounds. They are larger, easier to enter, and better ventilated.

Mrs. Williams ought to get one. Let it be charged to the Department of Justice.

ASSUMPTIONS OF POWER BY THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

In our system of government which is so arranged as to take in, first territories, and then, when certain conditions have been fulfilled, additional, new States, formed from territories, the Supreme power over the territories has been vested at first in Congress and the President, and also in the Judiciary of the United States, to a limited extent; the territorial governor being appointed by the President, while the Territorial Legislature is elected by the people of the territory, under laws previously ordained by Congress. In this respect, the territories certainly, at first, have a status quite different from that held by either of the original States, the Union of which constituted the original *government of the United States*. Congress, so far as those States were concerned, and so far as the people of those States were concerned, was but the creature of those States and of the people of those States; the powers of Congress were limited and defined, and such as were not defined, and granted, as expressed in the United States Constitution, were *retained* by the States, or by the people of those States. Never having been granted, such retained powers could not by any possible construction, ever belong to Congress, constitutionally, excepting so far as lawful constitutional amendments might afterwards confer them.

Under this system, territorial legislatures have certain limited powers, the scope of which, when questioned, is settled by the judiciary of the territory, appointed by Congress and the President. Congress is *de facto* the Supreme power over the territories. Hence there may be little or no question that Congress may exercise the right to grant charters for railroads, as well as to build military and other roads through the territories. Congress might have a clear right even to build railroads, as well as to grant charters in the territories, provided they were necessary adjuncts in carrying out the legitimate functions of Congress, or of its territorial officers—especially in connection with military movements, forts, &c; but it is questionable whether it would fall within the powers or the duties of Congress to build railroads in time of peace, and for merely commercial purposes: *even in the territories*. The territorial legislature has the right to grant a railroad charter within its own territory, but its powers do not extend over the other territories, or the other States.

Congress has exercised the power, and has granted charters to corporations to build railroads, not only through territories, but through States.

Whatever may be the legal or highest judicial construction in regard to the powers of Congress to grant railroad charters, through States, the expediency of exercising this power, arbitrarily, as against a State, is at least worth some consideration. It is always a matter worthy of consideration, whether we as a people shall suffer our form of government to be overthrown, by bold, bare-faced measures, or sapped and undermined by insidious advances in the same direction. Some years ago, under the guise of the necessities of the postal service, Congress enacted that certain bridges should be built across national highways — notably, the Wheeling bridge, across the Ohio; and established the same as a United States post-road—the United States postal service being under their control. The Ohio river, at that point, formed the boundary and separation of two sovereign States, Virginia and Ohio; there, if anywhere in the States, would seem to be an appropriate place for Congress to intervene; since the Ohio river is a national stream, and neither of the contiguous States had a right to interfere with its navigation. The national government would fittingly be the arbitrator, and arbiter, at least as to the manner in which such bridge should be permitted to be constructed, since the protection of the navigation rested in the national government. States may grant charters for roads or railroads crossing rivers; but if the streams are at the same time national highways, Congress may insist that they shall not be unnecessarily obstructed by piers, or by low bridges, or by draws, when draws can be dispensed with. These things appear to be pretty well understood; but now, members of Congress, if not Congress, seem to be measuring the space preparatory to taking an immense stride in legislation which shall carry them clear beyond all popular jurisdiction, and place more than imperial power in their hands. Having gradually encroached upon State and popular prerogatives, by assuming to charter not merely bridges, and post roads, to suit said bridges, but railroads across whole States, as well as territories, they now seek to claim "as large a charter as the wind;" not only to grant charters, but indirectly, to incorporate themselves into a *gigantic railroad Congressional board; to take* all the railroads in the United States into their own keeping; and to nominate and appoint U. S. Grant perpetual President—Dictator: and Congress the perpetual board of managers.

The Constitution of the United Stated, honestly construed, is an inflexible instrument. It was so designed to be: but, under Radical manipulation, this natural element of inflexibility has been to a considerable extent eliminated. The people of the United States, have at the head of their government, at this time, a man who will not scruple to prove its flexibility, whenever it may suit his purpose. Notoriously he has attempted to manipulate the Supreme Court, the highest judicial tribunal in the land, in order that he may secure decisions in accordance with his personal views; and thus far an obedient Congress has sustained him.

Under the slim pretence, that the postal service is a precedent—which it is not, an effort will be made by Congress to take all the railroads, through States, which would be bad enough; but actually to swallow them: to gain control, and run them, *by Congress*! We might well exclaim, "they know not what they do."

Preliminary to swallowing the railroads, an attempt may be made to grab the telegraph; to turn that into a national machine of corruption. The people of the United States should never submit themselves to this. In the postal service it is radically different; the letters are sealed, and sacred: it requires the committal of a crime for an employe of government to know the contents of another's letter; but in the case of the telegraph, if controlled by the officers of government, it will become an engine of surveillance and tyranny not to be borne. And when secured, that would be but the stepping stone to the new advance in tyranny; that of taking hold of all the railroads of our country, and in their manipulation to inaugurate the most outrageous swindling system that has ever been in the world. The press must be wide awake, and nip this attempt in the bud. As we have before intimated, there is an irrepressible conflict now going on. It is Congress and the President versus the people; and if the people are true to themselves, the result cannot be doubtful. Unceasing opposition, to a centralized government, must be the cue: and death politically, to every dishonest or truculent Congressman.

THERE is a curious classification of famous men who died in 1873, in Appleton's Journal. In the first class are Seward and Chase—and in the second or "minor" class are Geary and Wm. M. Meredith. If that is not a budget of blunders we have never seen one. The true character of Seward is in a fair way to be ascertained through the efforts of Welles and Judge Black. As for Chase, if ambition and demogogueism, with showy talents and no industry could make a great man, then he was a great man. But while these qualities achieved success for him they did not make him capable of filling the great offices he was chosen to fill. That there have been better Secretaries of the Treasury and better Chief Justices than he, and several of them, we suppose nobody will deny. These being the facts about Mr. Chase, it looks like an assault on the memory of one of the greatest men Pennsylvania ever had to place him in a niche above Wm. M. Meredith—who was learned in law and literature, whose talents were of the first order, and whose labors in the acquisition of knowledge were never intermitted—and who only lacked a little smack of demagoguism in his composition to have gained him the highest places in the nation. It is not necessary to dwell on the mistake—amusing if it were not about a solemn matter—of putting Geary on the same platform with Mr. Meredith—Pennsylvanians, and especially Philadelphians, will appreciate this. The editor of Appleton's Journal should have written more carefully—or rather he should have known something of the subject he undertook to write about.

IN August, 1872, under a misinterpretation of the law in West Virginia an election was held for members of, Congress, which resulted in the election of John J. Davis, independent Democrat, B. M. Hagens, Republican, and Frank Hereford, Democrat, from the three districts respectively. A correct interpretation being placed upon the law, an election was held in October of the same year, which resulted in the election of Benjamin Wilson, Benjamin F. Martin and Frank Hereford, all of whom were Democrats. The right of these respective delegations to seats in Congress, is now in dispute, and although there can be no reasonable kind of doubt as to the right of the members elected in October, 1872, the majority in the House keeps out both delegations, and it is now proposed to refer the whole matter back to the people, there being no excuse for putting the August delegation in. This is simply trifling with the people of the State. The law provided for the election to be held in October. The people voted and elected the men of their choice, who ought to be admitted to seats. If the law provided for the election in August, then the August delegation should be admitted.

THE Legislature of Virginia on Tuesday elected Col. Robert E. Withers to the United States Senate. Col. Withers is a Democrat, and succeeds John F. Lewis, Radical, present incumbent. He received more than three-fourths of the vote. The Ohio Legislature yesterday announced in joint ballot the result of the Senatorial election of the day previous. The vote stood: Thurman, 89; Noyes, 53; Cox, 1. It was strictly a party vote.

THE Senate salary bill has passed the House. It goes back to the old standard of salaries, except as regards the President and Judges of the Supreme Court. Grant must have his $50,000 per year. But the people have not yet done with Grant for the part he took in the salary grab business. The case of Congress has been determined on a plea of guilty. Now let the President stand up and plead to the indictment.

GRANT threatens to nominate Jeremiah S. Black for Chief Justice, should the Senate refuse to confirm Cushing. He says: "I nominated a lawyer for Chief Justice, and you refused him, because you said that he didn't know enough. Then I sent in the name of a man who is recognized by the bar as a thorough lawyer, and you object to him because you say he is an atheist. If you reject him, I will send the name of Jeremiah S. Black." Now the question arises, will Judge Black prove acceptable to the President's right bower, the Pittsburgh Dispatch, or his left bower, the Gazette, or can it be that one or both of the journals have suggested Judge Black for nomination. Who knows?

BRUSH, Snodgrass and McGee is the Ring ticket for Mayor, Controller and Treasurer It remains for the Democrats to put up three first-class men for the above positions for whom Republicans can vote who desire to put down Rings. If Anti-Ring Republicans are not satisfied to do this let them put up a clean ticket of their own and try it on. We are for a Democratic City Convention and a straight ticket, provided unexceptionable men are proposed. There is something more than the mere possession of office desirable at this time.

SOME of the anti-new Constitution organs bestow great praise on the legislative members of the Ring who show a disposition to carry out the provisions of the new instrument. They are not entitled to it—they like the organs, are bound to submit, and if they do not, the people will soon find a way of making them. It is too late to make Generals out of those who done their utmost to prevent reform by opposing the new Constitution. We owe them nothing.

AT the inaugural ceremonies of Gov. Wm. Allen, at Columbus, Hon. George H. Pendleton was called upon for a speech. In response, he came forward and made the following short and sensible reply, and which contains some excellent suggestions. He said:

> I came here to-day to see a Democratic celebration of a Democratic inauguration. You have seen to-day how our Republican friends here in Columbus and from other parts of the State have added to the interest of the occasion and contributed to our pleasure. They have utterly deprived me of the opportunity of making a political speech, in a party sense, even if I wished to do so. Yesterday we were all Democrats and Republicans, to-day we are citizens of the great State of Ohio, inaugurating the officials elected by the people. To-morrow we will be Democrats and Republicans again. And now, there is one idea I would like to see impressed upon the mind of every Democrat in Ohio, and that is, that power brings responsibility, the opportunity to wield power brings the necessity to use that power wisely. The greatest good that can grow out of this occasion to the people of Ohio and the United States is that the wise man who has been inaugurated our Governor and those gentlemen who sit as framers of our laws, shall so administer the power confided to them as to subserve the best interests of the people, Republicans as well as Democrats. Power must not be used for party purposes, but for the people. Let us not use to advance our party ends the power now given to us in Ohio, but to illustrate during all the time we have that power that it is the aim of the Democratic party to administer the governmental offices of the State and nation with economy, purity and honesty, granting equal rights to all men and privileges to none. [Loud cheers]

THE leading Republican organ of Virginia, the Richmond State Journal, is opposed to mixed schools and "appeals to the practical common sense of every intelligent colored man to say if he really believes that his people will get better educational privileges by attending the same schools with the whites? Will that state of feeling be engendered which leads men to give generously to the common cause of education? Will the contact of the children enforced be such as to encourage the hope of higher attainments and more fraternity of sentiment as they grow up?

"Let it be considered that the colored race, though large in numbers, constitute a minority of the whole people. Acting with the greatest unity possible, they have no power to compel concessions from the whites. Whatever they get must come as the free gift of the majority. It is therefore wise to be very careful about insisting upon that which can do no practical good to either race, but is sure to bring confusion and ruin to the most precious and most truly conservative institution of our modern society—the free schools. Let our colored people at once ask Congress to desist from any legislation which enforces mixed schools, and they will have established a new claim to respect and confidence."

IF but half of what correspondents of Administration newspapers write about life in Washington be true, the country is having a veritable petticoat government at the Federal Capitol. One of these chaps perhaps inspired by a sorely disquieted Senator, wrote to his paper the other day that many members of the Senate found themselves in a quandary on the question of confirming or rejecting Williams for Chief Justice. Grant threatened revenge upon all who refused to vote for his candidate. The Senators' wives, on the other hand, state that they would not have recognized Mrs. Williams as entitled to the first call from them, and threatened war upon their husbands if that lady should be elevated to the proud position of "Mrs. Chief Justice." Hence Senators would have to choose between political war with Grant or domestic war with their wives—not a very enviable position, to say the least—had not Williams relieved them by sensibly declining the position tendered him.

EX-MAYOR BIGELOW of Newark, N. J., died on Sunday, at the age of 74. He was a Democrat, and held the office of Mayor for three terms, having been elected in 1856, in 1859, and 1861. He acquired considerable wealth as a varnish manufacturer, and bore the reputation of being a good man and earnest Christian.

REVERDY JOHNSON has been retained by Attorney-General Williams as special assistant to the Attorney-General in controversies between the Government and the various telegraph companies. The Baltimore Sun announces that he took the oath required by law of District-Attorneys on Thursday last.

KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, who declared during the Credit Mobelier investigation that the stock credited to him was not his, and then offered to make the Government a present of it, has just perpetrated an equally brilliant "bull." He framed a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the House that the impending deficit in the Treasury was not to be met by increased taxation, and proposing to meet it by borrowing money at low rates of interest. Kelley is nothing if not a political economist, but even his plastic economy would be puzzled to make ordinary people understand how the interest and the principal of such an increase of the debt could be met without an increase of taxation at some time or other. To its credit, the House refused to consider the resolution.—Chicago Tribune.

THE man Flanagan, who held up h's back pay in the senate and shouted. "Thar's it, gen'l'men," is chairman of the committee of education, while Charles Sumner stands fourth on the same committee.

UNIFORM RAILWAY TIME.

Extract from American Exchange and Review fo [January.]

There is in the Transit-room of the Allegheny observatory, at Pittsburgh, a clock of specially accurate construction, set to keep mean time, and by mechanism, to be directly described, capable of transmitting by electricity the time shown by its face to any point. By this clock, all clocks in superintendents' offices, all station clocks, all conductors' watches on the United Railroads of New Jersey, the Pennsylvania Central railroad, the Pittsburgh Fort Wayne and Chicago, the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis, as well as numerous others, are regulated. The consideration of this unity is here placed even before that of accuracy, because it would be better in practice to adjust the time of the country by one clock, even though it were an indifferent one, than by any number of differing good ones. The highest accuracy is nevertheless, of course, to be desired, and it is believed to be obtained. There are many other astronomical clocks in the observatory, and much subsidiary apparatus which need not be here explained; but the principle by which such accuracy is reached is very simple in conception. We may imagine a large and powerful telescope bolted against a massive pier of stone, and directed to the heavens at such a height that, if the earth stood still, some particular fixed star would remain permanently in view, at the intersection of the cross hairs. Since the earth revolves, the telescope, which is unchangeably fixed in the meridian, will sweep round with it, and its cross hairs pass over the star at every diurnal revolution—the exact time of their so doing being compared with the clock, which is thus daily regulated. In practice the system is more intricate than in principle, calling, for its most successful development, on many ingenious and beautiful pieces of adjunctory mechanism; such, for instance, as the chronograph, which, by the aid of electricity, records the time that the clock keeps, at the instant the telescope passes the star, to the hundredth part of a second. There are three time-keepers of the highest class in the observatory, besides the one we have described, which are themselves regulated by the stars, and with each of which the standard is also daily compared. This instrument is, like any other clock, subject to error, though the errors are very small; minute as they are, they have a real existence, however, and the observations detect them, they are found to vary from one-tenth to one-fourth of a second daily; and these little errors, even in the case of so fine an instrument, would rapidly accumulate, were it not for the check of daily observations. The standard has these very minute deviations corrected as they arise, by incessant comparisons with the stars; and the earth itself, then, turning uniformly on its axis, is in reality the clock with which the time of these railroads is compared every day.

So much, very briefly, for the accuracy of the time furnished. It remains to speak of the facilities for its comparison. Four lines of telegraph enter the observatory, one of which connects with the railroad wires. The circuit is led through the standard clock, in which a wheel with 60 teeth revolves once a minute. One of the gold terminals of the wires is in contact with a jewel, which is moved slightly every second by a passing tooth. At this instant the circuit is broken, and by filing away some of the teeth certain beats may be omitted, to designate the end of the minute, while another piece of mechanism holds the circuit open for the last minute in each hour. The action is purely automatic and continuous, and the clock beats are repeated through the twenty-four hours in the principal offices in Pittsburgh, with which they are united by a line specially devoted to their use. At a certain hour the current is switched into the main circuit, and then the clock may virtually be heard ticking in New York and Chicago, and at every intermediate station at the same instant. The system has been in use, as the official standard of the Pennsylvania Central railroad and its eastern connections for some years; more recently it has been extended to the western roads. The aggregate length of main and branch lines thus supplied is several thousand miles, and the convenience of the system may be considered to have thus been sufficiently demonstrated. The numerous "regulators" of the principal offices are retained in use, serving to test the uniformity of the time distributed. No systematic error of the primary standard is possible, when that primary standard is in fact the revolution of the earth itself; no accidental error has presented itself thus far, nor is there a likelihood that any will. If any such should occur, the subsidiary clocks along the road are, of course, capable of detecting any sudden change.

The system has been in use for some years, and as the aggregate length of the roads making this their official standard is now, as has been stated, several thousand miles, its utility may be considered as settled. The ordinary sounders of a line serve, without adjustment, to transmit the time; and at the order of the director of the observatory, and on application of any railroad superintendent, it can be introduced at an hour's notice, no special apparatus being indispensable. In one respect the system falls short of attainable simplicity, there still being two standards of time in use (Philadelphia and Columbus), and the clock being arranged to send Philadelphia time to the eastern roads, and Columbus time to the western. These, it may be hoped, will ultimately be exchanged for one.

PHILADELPHIA POLITICS.

[Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]

PHILADELPHIA, January 11.—Yesterday afternoon the Republican City Executive Committee met for the purpose of receiving the names of those desiring to become candidates for city offices, to be voted for in February. It was the last day, under the rules, for the reception of names. Christian Kneass, President, was Chairman. An assessment of $700 was made upon each of the candidates for city offices, and $10 on Councilmen in all of the wards. The following parties filed their papers and paid their assessment: Mayor, William S. Stokely; Receiver of Taxes, Thomas J. Smith; City Solicitor, C. H. T. Collis. The contest for the Mayoralty seems at present to be narrowed down to Senator A. K. McClure, Reform candidate, and Mayor Stokely, Republican. The Democrats in caucus on Friday and Saturday evenings decided to make no nomination for Mayor, and gave McClure a semi-indorsement. Gen. William Reilly favored the latter, and counseled a coalition with the Reformers, whilst ex-Mayor Fox vehemently demanded the nomination of a straight out candidate and a fight to the bitter end.

GOV. WILLIAM ALLEN

THE INAUGURAL CEREMONIES AT COLUMBUS---AN IMMENSE GATHERING---SHORT AND SENSIBLE SPEECH FROM OHIO'S TALL GOVERNOR.

Special to The Post.]

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 12, 1874.

To-day has been a gala day for Columbus; never before in the memory of the oldest inhabitant has there been such an immense gathering of people at the capital as were here to witness the inauguration of Governor William Allen, which took place at 3 o'clock. The bunting was profuse on all the principal streets and many private houses were bedecked with evergreens and national flags. There was also a profusion of music, many of the leading bands of the State having been engaged by the various delegations.

Gov. Allen, one of the finest specimens of men, six feet, two inches tall with a pure and mellow voice, upon taking the oath of office delivered the following

INAUGURAL ADDRESS:

Gentlemen of the General Assembly:

The events of October have made it my duty to appear before you, and in your presence, to take the oath prescribed to the Chief Executive officer of the State.

I have taken the oath, and shall earnestly seek to perform the promises it exacts.

At the opening of your session, my predecessor, in his annual message, submitted to you a general statement of the condition of the several executive departments of the Government. He likewise made such suggestions as seemed to him necessary and proper.

If at any time during your session the public interests should, in my judgment, require me to do so, I will submit to you some additional suggestions in the form of a special message.

The Constitutional Convention, now in session, will, no doubt, complete its important labors and submit the result for ratification by the people during the current year.

Should such ratification be obtained, your next session will be one of extraordinary labor. You will then be required to revise the whole body of the general laws of the State, and by appropriate modifications, adjust those laws to the requirements of the new Constitution.

For these reasons, you may deem it unnecessary to alter in any very material particulars, the existing laws, at your present session.

But there are some legislative acts which will, I believe, attract your immediate attention. These are the acts by which taxes are imposed and appropriations made. Even if you were now convened under ordinary circumstances, you would, I believe, feel it to be your duty to reduce existing taxes and appropriations; for it is evident to all men that the increase of taxes and public expenditures has for some years past been much beyond the actual and rational necessities of the public service.

But, gentlemen, you are not now convened under ordinary circumstances.

A few months ago, that undefinable but tremendous power, called a money panic, imparted a violent shock to the whole industrial and property system of the country.

The well-considered plans and calculations of all men engaged in active business, or in the exertion of active labor, were suddenly and thoroughly deranged. In the universal business anarchy that ensued, the minds of men became more or less bewildered, so that few among them were able distinctly, to see their way, or know what to do or what to omit, even through the brief futurity of a single week. All values and all incomes were instantly and deeply depressed. There was not a farmer, a manufacturer, a merchant, a mechanic, or a laborer, who did not feel that he was less able to meet his engagements, or pay his taxes, than he had been before. The distressful effect of this state of things was felt by all, but it was more grievously felt by the great body of the laboring people, because it touched them at the vital point of subsistence. Many of these men were unable to find that regular and remunerative employment so essential to their well-being, whilst some of them, especially in the large towns and cities, would have suffered for the want of the nutriment upon which the continuance of life depends, but for that prompt humanity and charity so characteristic of, and so honorable to the whole American people.

It is in the midst of this condition of things that you are now convened; and it is manifestly the duty of the Legislature of the State to afford the only relief which it has the constitutional power to afford, by the reduction of the public taxes, in proportion to the reduced ability of the people to pay.

Yet, this cannot be done without at the same time reducing the expenditures of the State Government down to the very last dollar compatible with the maintenance of the public credit of the State, and the efficient working of the State Government, under the ever present sense of necessary economy. I do not mean that vague and mere verbal economy which public men are so ready to profess with regard to public expenditures—I mean that earnest and inexorable economy, which proclaims its existence by accomplished facts.

In the prodigality of the past, you will find abundant reason for frugality in the future.

I close these brief observations by returning my thanks to the people of the State, for that expression of their good will and pleasure which brings me before you.

I thank you, Gentlemen of the General Assembly, and our fellow-citizens here convened, for the respectful attention with which I have been heard; and I thank my predecessor for the courtesy and urbanity which he has extended towards me since my arrival in the city; when for the first time I had the pleasure of making his personal acquaintance.

The inauguration ball this evening promises to be a grand success. A prominent railroad official estimates that there were brought over the various roads at least thirty-five thousand persons to witness to-day's ceremonies. BUCKEYE

THE INAUGURAL BALL

at the City Building to-night was a very brilliant affair, and was attended by several thousand elegantly dressed people from various portions of this State, and the hall was handsomely decorated and so completely arranged as to dance sixty-three quadrille sets at once.

A FIRST CLASS SCANDAL.

FRED GRANT AND BROTHER-IN-LAW CASEY SEEKING REVENGE.

[Special to Pittsburgh Leader.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 12—This morning I was surprised, as was doubtless many readers of Piatt's Capital, to read the following card at the head of the editoral columns:

"As it is not customary in civilized communities to call one to a personal account in the presence of his family, and as there are painful and imperative reasons why we should object to such a course, we wish to say that we are regular in attendance, during business hours, at our office. We are there every day, prepared to see any one disposed to call on us; and hereafter when-ever an aggrieved person attempts to call us to account in our own house such persons will be met by the police. There are no police, however about our place of business, and we assure all such an entrance will be unobstructed, whatever the exit may be."

Thinking thereby there might hang a tale, I took the pains to call upon Colonel Piatt at his residence, to learn the meaning of the card. From that visit I learned a full explanation of the card.

Don Piatt publishes the only independent paper here, that is in any way independent. His criticisms of people are in general very sharp, and it is a wonder he has thus far escaped with a whole skull. Upon the occasion of the death of Mrs. Grant's father, Colonel Piatt took occasion to compliment her very highly upon her devotion to her father, and her loving care for him in his last days.

Last Sunday's Capital contained an article criticizing the President's wife very severely for taking part in the New Year's reception, as she only received during the presence of the cabinet officers and diplomats and then retired. Piatt stigmatized this disrespect of her father's memory by openly mingling in a public reception only a week after his death, as indecent. He said that two years ago no New Year's reception was held out of respect for the death of Mrs. Belknap. If proper respect was shown upon the death of the wife of a cabinet official, how much more proper was some such token of respect when the deceased was the near relative of the President's own family. The article was quite sharp, but in no way could anything be found in it that could be regarded as an attack upon Mrs. Grant's character.

Upon the following Monday night two men armed with clubs and evidently under the influence of liquor, called at Piatt's house and rang the bell.

A colored boy came to the door.

The callers asked if Colonel Piatt was in.

The boy retired to see, and told Banning, member of Ohio and brother-in-law of Piatt's, that there were two men in the hall asking for Platt who refused to give their names. "But," said the boy, "one of them is Fred Grant; I know him."

Banning went out and asked the callers what they wanted.

They replied, in gruff tones, with a firmer grip upon their clubs, Colonel Piatt.

Banning said he was not in, when the men turned to go. Banning asked them if they wished to leave any name. They refused, saying they would call again, then going out. It was afterward found out that Col. Casey—the custom house Casey of New Orleans—was Fred. Grant's companion. They had come with the intention of beating Piatt, and as the Colonel was unarmed they might have murdered him without his being able to make any resistance. His wife, who is a great invalid, was nearly frightened out of her senses by the call.

Piatt made complaint to the chief-of-police in accordance with the terms of the card above, and last night he received the following communication from the superintendent:

COL. DONN PIATT:—*My Dear Sir:*—The young man who was the subject of conversation between us last night has reconsidered his proposed action, and will repress the emotional attacks under which he was laboring yesterday.

Very respectfully,

A. C. RICHARDS,

Mayor and Superintendent.

The affair has been kept very quiet, and has not been published. However, it was a matter of talk at the hotels to-day, and is therefore bound to come out.

Banning will introduce a resolution in the House to-day asking if the President is entitled to two hired assassins? how many should a Senator or representative have. He will also ask what Fred. Grant and Casey are doing in this city away from their posts of duty. The scandal will be a big one.

THE CHURCH OF ROME.

[Annie Brewster's Letter to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

ROME, ITALY, December 18.—This is the official list of the future Princes of the Church:

1. Mgr. Mariano Falcinelli Autoniacci, Archbishop at Athens, in partibus, Nuncio at Vienna; a Benedictine of Monte Cassino; born at Assisi in 1806.
2. Mgr. Flavio Chigi, Archbishop of Myra, in partibus, Nuncio at Paris, born at Rome in 1810.
3. Mgr. Alexandre Franchi, Archbishop of Thessalonica, in partibus, Nuncio at Madrid; born at Rome in 1819.
4. Mgr. Louis Oreglia de Santo Stefano, Archbishop of Darrietta, in partibus, Nuncio at Lisbon; born at Bene, Monddoi, in 1828.
5. Mgr. Joseph Hyppolite Guibert, Archbishop of Paris; of the order of Oblates of the Immaculate Virgin; born at Aix in 1802.
6. Mgr. Rene Francois Rignier, Archbishop of Cambrai; born at St. Quentin in 1807.
7. Mgr. Jean Simon, Archbishop of Strigonie, Primate of Hungary; born at Alba Reale in 1813.
8. Mgr. Maximilian de Tarmoczy, Archbishop of Salzburg; born at Schwartz in 1806.
9. Mgr. Ignace Moraes Cardoso, Archbishop of Lisbon; born at Muerga in 1811.
10. Mgr. Mariano Barriony Fernandez, Archbishop of Valencia; born at Jacca in 1805.
11. Rev. Father Tarquini, of the Company of Jesus; born at Viterbo in 1813.
12. Rev. Father Martinelli, of the Monks of St. Augustine,

Four, it will be seen, belong to religious orders, and the larger number belong to the Latin races. No English Cardinal is created—for the word creation, not nomination, is the word to use. They receive now only the colotte and the berretta, or square red cap. The symbolical Red Hat, which, by the way, is never worn will be given them by the Pope the year following their creation.

PERSONAL MATTERS OF INTEREST.

The last news, however, is, that Mgr. Simon, Primate of Hungary, and Mgr. Falcinelli, Nuncio at Vienna, are lying dangerously ill and are not expected to recover.

The Jesuit Father, Tarquini, was one of the most distinguished professors in the Roman College, and he is the author of some remarkable works on Common Law. The Augustinian Father Martinelli, was Professor of the Holy Scriptures in the Pontifical Seminary Apolliviare. He was also well known during the Vatican Council of '69-'70 for the large part he took in the preparatory labors for that Council. He is a profound theologian, but at the same time a very humble, simple devout monk. He can be seen any day performing the work of sacristan at St Augustin Church, Rome. He might be supposed to do nothing but pay attention to the lights round the famous Madonna in that sanctuary, so careful is he in the performance of such duties. This charming story is told, which proves how humble is his life: When the messenger or Guardia Nobile brought him the annoucement of his elevation to the *Porpora*, he was found occupied in washing the sacred vessels of the altar, just as we are told St. Bonaventura was found washing dishes in the kitchen of his convent when the Pope sent him his Cardinal *berretta*. Cardinal Martinelli—how strange this title sounds when coupled with the name of this humble, simple, pious priest—will live in a large house which belongs to the Irish Augustinians, at St. Maria in Pusterla, near the Orso—Montaigne's inn. Its windows look on the street and also on the Tiber. Cardinal Tarquini has an apartment preparing for him at Polazzo Fiano, on the Corso at St. Lorenzo in Lucina. The Pope has sent each 20,000 francs to defray the expenses of their first establishment.

AN INCIDENT AT A PAPAL AUDIENCE.

The Pope is in excellent spirits. Last week, at an audience, there was an American Protestant clergyman and his wife. The Pope talked with them some moments in French; as His Holiness passed to other visitors, the clergyman rolled out in American Latin enthusiastically (that is, Latin pronounced according to the Cambridge style, not as the Latin Catholics pronounce it): "May your Holiness live a hundred years."

The Pope turned quickly, dropped his French and said brusquely in Italian, shaking his right hand impatiently in front of his ear, as if the sound gave him pain, "Thank you, thank you very much; but it is no use for you to speak Latin to me with that pronunciation; I cannot understand it."

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON January 12, 1874. THE SENATE.

Sundry petitions were presented, including one from Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony and others, asking that women be allowed to vote, or that the same rights, &c, be extended to them as are given the colored men.

Mr. CAMERON presented a memorial from the Russian Mennonites, setting forth that they desired to become citizens, and asking that they be allowed to occupy public lands.

Mr. FERRY, of Connecticut, objected to the reception of the petition as it was from foreign citizens.

Mr. RAMSEY, from the Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads, reported favorably on House bill to establish various post routes, Passed

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the expediency of advancing the rank of the Minister resident at Sweden and Norway to a mission of the first class.

Mr. PRATT introduced a bill ceding to the several States within whose limits they respectively lie, the beds of unsurveyed lakes and other bodies of water.

BILL REGULATING FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAFFIC ON THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Mr. INGALLS—Bill in reference to carrying freight and passengers on the Union Pacific railroad and its branches. It provides that all freight and passenger traffic between Kansas City and Leavenworth or any point on the line of the Kansas Pacific and Denver Pacific railways via Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, to Ogden or any point on the line of the Union Pacific railroad or points beyond its terminus, shall be carried by said companies jointly at the same rates as are charged on similar traffic between Omaha and like points, but the Union Pacific Company shall not be required to receive upon said traffic a less sum than it would be entitled to receive upon similar traffic over its own road when pro rates to and from Omaha.

Suits may be brought and sustained in any United States Court in which any portion of either of said roads is situated for treble the amount of damages and loss occasioned by a refusal to comply with the foregoing promises.

THE SALARY BILL AGAIN.

The morning hour having expired, the consideration of the salary bill was resumed, the pending question being on the amendment of Mr. Gordon, of Georgia. He asked leave to withdraw that amendment, and offered another providing that the salaries of all commissioned officers in the army and navy whose pay and allowances exceed $3,500 a year and is less than $5,000, be reduced ten per cent; that the pay and allowances of general staff officers, such as Paymaster General, Quartermaster General, Commodore in the Navy, and others, shall not exceed five thousand dollars; that of Rear Admiral in the Navy and Major General in the Army shall not exceed six thousand dollars; that of Lieutenant General of the Army and Vice Admiral of the Navy not to exceed seven thousand five hundred dollars; that of General of the Army and Admiral of the Navy not to exceed ten thousand dollars; that the salary of the President of the United Stotes, after March 3d, 1877, shall be twenty-five thousand dollars per annum; and the annual appropriations for the next four years for the executive mansion shall be twenty-five thousand dollars less than for the four years preceding March 3d, 1873.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to strike out all that portion of the amendment except the last portion, which relates to the President's salary and appropriations for the White House. Agreed to.

Mr. BAYARD opposed the reduction of the President's salary. He thought fifty thousand dollars an exceedingly modest and just compensation. He denied the authority of this Congress to fix future appropriations, as they must be governed by the necessity of the case.

MOTION TO REDUCE THE PRESIDENT'S SALARY AFTER 1877 REJECTED.

Mr. CONKLING said that thus far he had taken no part in this debate. The Senate ought to have acted and might have acted on this measure in less than one day. He had no doubt the majority of the Senate favored the repeal and much time had been wasted. He appealed to every member of the Senate to unite with him in putting an end to this whole subject in order that the Senate might proceed to the bankrupt law and financial measures which the country needed.

Mr. Gordon's amendment was further amended so as to not apply to the annual appropriations for the President's house leaving only the question of salary after March 3d, '77 to be enacted upon. The amendment was then rejected by a vote—39 nays; 13 yeas.

ANOTHER SUBSTITUTE.

Mr. CONKLING offered as a substitute for the House bill as amended by the Senate that so much of the act of March 3d '73 as provides for an increase of compensation of public officers and employees be repealed, except that portion which affects the salary of the President and Judges of the Supreme Court, and that hereafter all salaries, with the exception of those named, be the same as they were prior to the passage of that act; provided, that mileage should not be allowed for the first session of the Forty-third Congress, and further, that all back pay not drawn or returned to the Treasury be covered into the Treasury and declared to be the property of the United States. In presenting this substitute, Mr. Conkling said that he offered it to take the place of the House bill and every amendment that the Senate had adopted.

Mr. SHERMAN thought the act of July, 1870, provided that all unexpended balances of appropriations in the Treasury be placed to the credit of the surplus fund, and he saw no necessity of the clause in the substitute of the gentleman from New York, providing for covering money into the Treasury.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered an amendment which he presented a few days ago, providing that the act shall take effect as of March 4, 1873, and that the accounting officers make rateable monthly reductions from said salaries at the rate necessary to effectuate this provision within nine months next year after. Rejected, yeas, 8; nays, 36.

Mr. HAMILTON offered an amendment fixing the salary of the President at $25,000 per annum after March 4th, '77. Rejected—Yeas, 16; nays, 43.

Mr. ANTHONY offered an amendment that the provisions of the act shall not affect salaries of the President, Vice President, members of the Cabinet nor any employees of the Senate or House of Representatives or other persons named in the third section of the act of March 3rd.

Mr. WRIGHT inquired if the effect of this amendment was not to repeal the law so far as it applied to Senators, Representatives and delegates in Congress.

Mr. ANTHONY replied in the affirmative.

Mr. WRIGHT said, as he before stated, he did not propose to eat humble pie himself, and say Congress did wrong in increasing the salaries of its own members, but right in increasing all others. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. NORWOOD offered an amendment that the act of June 31st, 1873, repealing the franking privilege, be repealed. Rejected.

THE SUBSTITUTE ADOPTED—FULL TEXT OF THE BILL.

The question then recurred on the substitute proposed by Mr. Conkling for the House bill and all the Senate amendments thereto.

The bill was reported in full, as follows: "An act repealing the increase in the salaries of members of Congress and other officers."

Be it enacted, etc., that so much of the act of March 3d '73, entitled an act making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the government for the year ending June 30th '74 as provides for an increase of compensation of public officers and employees whether members of Congress, delegates or others except the President of the United States and Justices of the Supreme Court be and the same hereby is repealed and the salaries, compensation and allowances of all said persons, except as aforesaid shall be fixed by law in force at the time of the passage of said act, provided that mileage shall not be allowed for the first session of the Forty-third Congress; that all moneys appropriated as compensation to members of the Forty-second Congress in excess of mileage and allowances by law at the commencement of said Congress, and which shall not have been drawn by members of said Congress respectively, or which, having been drawn, have been returned in any form to the United States, are hereby covered into the Treasury of the United States, and are declared to be moneys of the United States, absolutely the same as if they had never been appropriated as aforesaid.

The yeas and nays being ordered the bill was passed as above reported by the following vote.

Ayes—Messrs. Allison, Anthony, Bayard, Bogy, Boreman, Boutwell, Buckingham, Cameron, Carpenter, Chandler, Clayton, Conkling, Crozier, Davis, Dorsey, Edmunds, Fenton, Ferry (Mich.) Frelinghuysen, Goldthwaite, Hamilton (Me), Hamlin, Hitchcock, Howe, Ingalls, Logan, McCreery, Merriman, Mitchell, Morrill (Me), Morril (Vt), Morton, Oglesby, Patterson, Pratt, Ramsey, Robertson, Sargent, Saulsbury, Schurz, Stockton, Sumner, Wadleigh, West, Windom and Wright.—50-

Nays—Messrs. Brownlow, Conover, Flanagin, Gordon, Lewis, Norwood, Sprague and Tipton—8.

Mr. COOPER announced that he paired with Mr. Cragin who would have voted for the bill, and he (Cooper) against it.

Not voting—Messrs. Alcorn, Ames, Dennis, Ferry (Conn.), Gilbert, Hamilton (Texas), Johnston, Jones, Kelly, Ransom, Stewart and Thurman.

The bill now goes back to the House for concurrence in that body.

Mr. SHERMAN moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the resolution reported by the Finance Committee early in the session, declaring it to be the duty of Congress to adopt definite measures to redeem the pledge made in the act of March 18, 1869, and directing the Committee on Finance to report to the Senate at as early a day as practicable such measures as will not only redeem this pledge, but also furnish currency of uniform value always redeemable in gold or its equivalent and so adjusted as to meet the changing wants of trade and commerce. Agreed to.

Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

A large number of bills were introduced and referred, among which were the following: bill to reorganize the Internal Revenue Department and reduce its taxes; to aid in the establishing of polytechnic schools in every county in the States and Territories; for inquiring into the condition of the United State Navy; to regulate the seizure and examination of invoices, books and papers in custom revenue cases; to insure the safety of passengers on railroads; to establish a uniform and elastic currency, and reduce the national debt; to repeal internal tax on tobacco; authorizing the erection of a railroad bridge across the Mississippi river at Canton; making treasury notes legal tenders for Custom duties, also to prevent financial panics, by the issue of 3 65-100 in bonds and forty-four millions in revenue; to regulate duties proposing an ad-valorem of 35 per cent. on spun silk for filling in skeins or caps on silk in the gum and on floss silks, 40 per cent. on sewing silk in the gum or purified, and 10 per cent. on lasting mohair cloth silk twist or other manufactures of cloth for buttons exclusively; also proposing to repeal the law placing fruit on the free list; also to amend section two of the act of the sixth of June 1872, so as to exclude from 10 per cent. reduction of duty books and other printed matter, and artificial flowers of whatever material composed; to protect persons of foreign birth from unauthorized constraint or forced servitude.

RESOLUTION TO RELIEVE THE TREASURY.

The motion made by Mr. Kelly, before the holidays, to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the House that taxes shall not be increased, but that extraordinary means, if any be required for the support of the government, shall be obtained by a temporary loan or loans, bearing a low rate of interest in currency, and redeemable in United States notes, came up for action.

The House refused to suspend the rules by a vote of yeas, 155; nays, 82; less than two-thirds in the affirmative, so the resolution was not received.

NO NECESSITY TO INCREASE TAXATION.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution declaring that in the judgment of the House there is no necessity to increase taxation or increase the public debt by a further loan, if there shall be economy in public expenditures and that, in view of the condition of the national finances, the House will reduce appropriations and public expenditures to the lowest point consistent with a proper administration of public affairs. The rules were suspended and the resolution adopted. Yeas, 221; nays, 3.

Mr. HAWLEY moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the House that the expenditures of the nation can be and should be so reduced and regulated that they can be met by existing taxes, and that in no event should there be an increase of either interest bearing or non-interest bearing obligations of the government. The motion was agreed to without the yeas and nays and amid some laughter and applause.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

Mr. CHAPMAN offered a resolution for the appointment of a Committee of thirteen to confer with the officers of the Washington Monument Society on the practicability of completing the Washington monument by the approaching Centennial. Adopted.

Mr. SYPHER offered a resolution reciting that by the abolition of the duty on imported sugar, the revenues had been reduced twelve millions of dollars, while no reduction had been made in the cost of sugar to the consumer, and directing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of restoring duties on imported sugars. Referred.

Mr. KASSON introduced o bill to transfer the management of Indian affairs to the War Department. Referred.

Mr. COX offered a resolution directing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire whether revenue cannot be increased by reducing the tariff and if so to report a bill in accordance with that conclusion. Referred.

The House then, at three o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, E. H. Roberts in the chair, on the naval appropriation bill. A general discussion of the bill was carried on by Messrs. Swann, Whitthorne, Beck, Garfield and Niblack. Without making any progress, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

WASINGTON, Jan. 13

A bill was introduced by Mr. Brownlow for the relief of the trustees of the insane hospital at Nashville. Referred.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM—Bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to use for their original objects all unexpended balances of appropriations for Indian service standing on the books of the department June 30, 1873. Referred.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill providing that the bust of the late Chief Justice Chase be placed in the Supreme Court room. Referred.

AN INQUIRY INTO THE CONDITION OF OUR NAVY.

Mr. HAMLIN introduced a joint resolution providing for the appointment of a commission of four—two members of the Senate and two of the House—to inquire into the condition of the navy, and what changes are necessary to bring it to a higher state of discipline, and that two officers of the navy not below the grade of commander be detailed for duty with the commission. The report of said commission to be presented at the next session of Congress. Referred.

BILL TO INFLATE THE CURRENCY.

Mr. FERRY (Mich.) withdrew the substitute formerly presented by him and submitted the following: "That the Committee on Finance be directed to report to the Senate at as early a day as practicable, such measures as will restore commercial confidence and give stability and elasticity to the circulating medium through a moderate increase of currency.

BILL FOR THE RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENT.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN presented a bill to secure the resumption of specie payment without contracting currency, and it was referred to the Committee on Finance. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue two hundred and twenty-five million dollars six per cent. 10-40 bonds to be disposed of from time to time for the purpose of purchasing two hundred million dollars of gold coin, with which to redeem legal tender notes of the United States, and it shall be in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury so soon as he shall deem it expedient with such amount of gold as for the time being he may have procured to commence and continue the redemption of legal tenders. When redeemed, they are not to be reissued, except in exchange for gold coin at par, and when so reissued they shall be redeemable in gold coin, but the total amount of legal tenders outstanding and redeemed shall at no time exceed three hundred and fifty six million dollars. The bill further provides that, if, after commencing said redemption, the Government shall be unable to redeem a part of said legal tenders in gold, the Secretary may redeem them by exchanging the aforesaid bonds at par for them.

Mr. GORDON introduced a resolution directing the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to reduce, so far as possible, the compensation of all officers of the army and navy whose salaries exceed $5,000 per annum, and asked that it be laid on the table for the present. So ordered.

IN MEMORIAM.

A message was received from the House announcing the adoption of a resolution in respect to the memory of James Brooks and Wilder D. Foster.

Mr. FENTON addressed the Senate on the life and character of Mr. Brooks, and Mr. FERRY (Mich.) delivered an eulogy on Mr. Foster, after which the usual resolution in respect to their memory was adopted and the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to promote education. The consideration of the bill was postponed until the third Tuesday in March,

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the naval appropriation bill, Nr. Ellis H. Roberts in the Chair.

The following amendment offered by Mr. Randall, provoked considerable discussion: "And any person holding any office or appointment under the authority of the United States who shall contract for or authorize or consent to any expenditure within any fiscal year over or beyond the appropriations for such year for the purpose for which such appropriations may have been specifically made, or who shall at any time contract for or authorize or consent to any expenditure over and above appropriations made before such time, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than $1,000 and not more than $10,000.

A SPECIMEN OF RADICAL EXTRAVAGANCE.

The discussion turned largely on the extravagance of the supervising architect of the Treasury in the erection of public buildings all over the country, Mr. Beck asserting that, although the cost of the New York postoffice was limited to three million dollars and the Boston postoffice to one and a half millions, the former had already cost nearly six millions and the latter nearly three millions.

The amendment was allowed to lie over for further action.

THE SENATE SALARY BILL CONCURRED IN.

Without making much progress on the bill, the committee rose and the House took up the Senate substitute for the bill in relation to salaries.

Mr. HALE (Me.) moved that the House concur in the Senate substitute, and on that he moved the previous question.

The previous question was seconded by a vote of 126 to 57 and and the substitute was agreed to—yeas, 226; nays, 25.

The bill now goes to the President for his approval.

The votes in the negative were given by Messrs. Albert, Averill, Barry, Clymer, Cox, Crossland, Hays, Hynes, Kelly, Kendall, Lamison, Morey, Negley, Platt, Randall, Shanks, Sloss, Standeford, Storm, Stowell, Todd, Waddell, White, Whitely, and Williams, (Ind.)

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether, under existing laws, the United States courts have adequate jurisdiction and authority to prevent and punish the improper use of the flag and the national character on board of merchant vessels on the high seas or in foreign ports.

Mr. HOLMAN objected, unless the subject was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. BUTLER then withdrew his resolution.

APPROPRIATION BILLS TO BE FIRST CONSIDERED IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

Mr. GARFIELD from the Committee on Rules reported a rule requiring that all bills making appropriations of money or property, or requiring such appropriations to be made, or authorizing payment out of appropriations already made, shall be first considered in a committee of the whole.

The rule was adopted and the House, after some discussion on the right of a member who had voted, but was not so recorded, to have his vote entered after the result had been announced, the Speaker ruling in the negative, and several members arguing to the contrary adjourned, leaving the question to be finally settled tomorrow.

WASHINGTON, January 14, 1874. THE SENATE.

Various unfavorable reports were made by the Committee on Claims on bills of a private nature, and there further consideration was indefinitely postponed.

THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolution from the Finance Committee and Mr. Schurz proceeded to deliver the opening address.

REMARKS OF MR. SCHURZ.

He said the issue now seemed to be between resumption and inflation. He thought the doctrine of procrastination in redeeming legal tenders an alarming and dangerous one. He was suprised to hear the statement of the Senator from Massachusetts (Boutwell) a few days since, that the credit of the country had not been improved. He (Schurz) thought public credit would be seriously impaired when the Goverament adopted the doctrine of the gentleman that the Government redeem its promises to pay only when it pleases to do so. Mr. Schurz expressed his disapproval of the re-issue of any portion of the forty-four million reserve, and went on to give his views as to the causes of the recent panic, and continued "we have neither a foreign war nor domestic rebellion at our gates to-day, nor any other disaster upon us to cause an increase in our currency.

This proposition to invest the government with such power meant that it should exercise the power at its discretion to issue any amount of irredeemable legal tender money, or in other words, it placed all private fortunes in the country at the mercy of the Federal Government. Did the senators think the American people would ever invest any branch of the government with this great power? none but despotic governments ever claimed such power. It was virtually debasing the coin of the realm, and he hoped Congress would consider well before it adopted any such measure. If the currency should be expanded to ten thousand millions, the people would complain of an insufficiency. Why? because an excessive issue generally effected a rise in prices of commodities of living, while a return to specie payments would decrease the prices of those articles. An irredeemable currency alone diverted capital from legitimate business enterprise, hence a continued and insatiable demand for more. The more currency is expended the greater will this evil become. He did not agree with his colleague (Bogy) that new national banks should be started in the west, or that the issues of those there should be increased, as he did not believe money issued by them would stay there and benefit that section. He argued that the relief sought by the inflation of currency would be a mere illusion.

A SUPPOSITION.

Let it be supposed that every individual in the country could wake up in the morning and find ten dollars in his pocket or safe in place of one the day before. What a jubilee there would be among the fools. Did any sane man suppose the wealth of the country would be increased by it? Not the least; or the wealth of a citizen any greater? Not a particle; for, on going to market the next morning he would have to pay ten dollars for what one dollar would have purchased the day previous. Every consideration of goodfaith and sound policy urges us to put an end to this iniquitous scheme in regard to a return to specie payment. He said he desired to enter his protest against

TWO PLANS.

that were presented by the Senator from Michigan (Ferry) to first expand the currency and revive the prosperity of the country and second, that proposed by the Senator from Massachusetts (Boutwell) to do nothing but let things remain as now. The return to specie payment must be preceded by severe retrenchment in our public and private expenditures, by prudence in our business enterprises, by a recognition of truth that honest and productive labor is the true source of wealth. He thought, if the plan of the Senator from Michigan should prevail it would be good bye to retrenchment, good bye to economy. Let inflation prevail as to that of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Boutwell), he said it was

A DO NOTHING POLICY,

and the country had already seen the evils of it. The gentleman had adhered to that policy faithfully while he was Secretary of the Treasury, and his successor had followed the same course. He (Schurz) thought the country should understand these teachings and profit by the lesson. The plan of the Senator from Massachusetts was the most dangerous, because it bore some aspect of plausibility, and would present itself as feasible to a large class of people who did not study deeply the question of finance.

It was not proper for Congress to stand still and let the disease work its own cure. We would present a sorry spectacle to the world by hiding our heads in the sand and saying we are afraid to move, lest we break something, when the

BREAK DOWN

had already occurred. He declared it to be his candid opinion that the present time is the most opportune since the close of the war to resume specie payments. If this time be lost we would have to await

ANOTHER FINANCIAL CRISIS

and overcome greater evils. Many of the difficulties in the way of specie resumption had been surmounted by the crisis. Let it be understood that we are to return to specie payments, and every sensible man will take care not to run in debt more than absolutely necessary, when he knows that with which he is to pay such debt will daily appreciate in value. He argued that the west and south had never been benefitted by inflation, but those sections would be greatly benefitted by resumption. Another difficulty which presented itself against specie resumption arose from the sinking of prices which would accompany such resumption. That difficulty is less than ever now the crisis having brought down prices, and for months past merchants have bought carefully and losses from shrinkage in prices would now be lighter than ever could be expected.

THE RESUMPTION POLICY

was opposed by three classes: First, honest men who had formed erroneous opinions. Second, men who think every move to increase currency popular, and join in it, and third, a set of thoroughly reckless gamblers and speclators who wanted inflation without the end that they might settle up old scores and set out again in full sail.

The first class could be convinced by sound argument, the second by a new breeze of public opinion and the third, to-day, were fortunately in a crippled condition and would give less trouble than ever.

In conclusion he argued that the government is in law bound to redeem its promises as soon as possible; that crisis was not produced by an insufficiency of currency; that a sudden scare might be checked by increase of currency, but a panic brought about by over speculation could not be remedied by expansion; that an expansion of currency would divert capital from legitimate channels of business, and demoralize the commercial as well as social life; that any further expansion would increase the difficulty of resumption; that any addition to the currency would not satisfy, but excite the demand for more money and put the country still further on the road to bankruptcy. Resumption now, would lay a basis for our new prosperity, and a sound one could not be laid unless irredeemable paper currency be done away with. The nation had suffered the ills of the crisis; now let it reap the benefits.

He intended to vote for the resolution of the minority, offered by the Senator from Delaware, and if that failed, would support that reported by the chair as the next best. He hoped a bill would soon be rrported, providing for a return to specie payments The Senators all said they were ready to return to specie payments. Let there being a little less protestation and more action. "Where there is a will there is a way," and he hoped that it would be said, when the way was found the will was not wanting.

When Mr. Schurz closed, Mr. Lewis moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business, which motion prevailed. At 4:35 the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. POLAND, from the Committee on the revision of laws, reported a revision and codification of the statutes up to the 1st of Dec. 1873, and proceeded to give a history of the work and statements of its importance and necessity.

After a long discussion as to the mode of considering and acting on the report, which consists of over 3,000 printed pages, it was finally agreed to hold two evening sessions in each week for its consideration, beginning with Wednesday and Thursday evenings of next week.

HARRISBURG.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Special to THE POST.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 13.

THE SENATE.

The Senate met at half-past seven o'clock to consider McClure's election bill.

About fifty amendments were made, all of which were ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate. It will be up again to-morrow.

NOMINATION CONFIRMED.

Jno. McCurdy, of Cumberland, was confirmed as Superintendant of Public Printing.

NOMINATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

The Governor nominated Francis C. Wells, of Philadelphia, as member of the board of public charities in place of William Worthington, deceased.

HEAVY FALL OF SNOW.

A heavy snow is falling here and at all points on the Pennsylvania Central east of the mountains.

Special to The Post.

HARRISBURG, January 14.

THE SENATE.

Mr. PLAYFORD, of Fayette, presented a petition contesting the seat of Mr. Lamon, of Philadelphia, by Mr. D. A. Negle. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. WARFELL, of Lancaster, presented a petition contesting the seat of Mr. Dill, of Union, by Mr. B. F. Wagenseller. Referred to the same committee

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

The first nominations of notaries public by the Governor under the new Constitution were referred to the Committee on Constitutional reform.

FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Mr. RUTAN offered an act relating to foreign insurance companies.

CONTRACTS FOR SUPPLIES.

Also an act to carry out the provisions of section twelve, article third, relative to contracts for supplies, &c., for the assembly and the State department.

EXEMPTION OF PROPERTY FROM SALE FOR RENT.

Also, an act relating to the exemption of property from levy and sale on an execution and distress for rent, declaring the waver thereof by a debtor, excepting certain cases void.

SALARIES OF MEMBERS.

Also, an act fixing the compensation of members at one thousand dollars per session.

THE ACT OF 1854.

Mr. PLAYFORD—An act amending the act of 1854, and supplements relating to suits in dower.

AN ACT TO VALIDATE ACTS DONE BY CORPORATIONS.

Mr. McClure—An act to validate acts done by corporations created by the courts, before the recording of the charter.

AN INQUIRY.

Mr. WHITE—A resolution for information as to the amount of legal fees received by county officers last year in counties having over 150,000 population.

ORPHAN'S COURTS.

Mr. HUMPHREYS, of Allegheny, presented an act for the establishment of separate Orphan's Courts. The bill provides for three Judges in Philadelphia, two in Allegheny and one in Luzerne.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. MITCHELL introduced a resolution to swear members according to the new Constitution, which was objected to by Messrs. Orvis, Brockway and other democrats, who contended that the oath, on the opening of the session was sufficient. Mr. Mitchell's resolution was passed by a vote of 82 to 10. Mr. Orvis then swore the Speaker and the speaker swore the members.

A CONTESTED SEAT.

Mr. WOLF, of Union, presented a petition contesting the seat of Jesse Ammerman, Democrat, of Montour.

Speaker McCORMICK said the question of how the contest was to be settled was an open one and he would refer the matter to the general Judiciary Committe to establish a precedent.

NOTARIES PUBLIC TO BE CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

Attorney-General Demmick gives his opinion that notaries public hereafter appointed must be nominated to and confirmed by the Senate. County officers now in office are not within the provisions of section 30, of the schedule of the new Constitution. Notaries public are, and must take the oath as prescribed in the new Constitution.

PASSED THROUGH.

A deputation of Mexican veterans marshalled by deputy Mayor Barker, of Pittsburgh, passed through this morning en route for Washington.

M'CLURE'S ELECTION BILL CONSIDERED.

A joint Republican caucus was held to-night to consider the proper course to be pursued on McClure's election law.

Mr. W. B. MANN, of Philadelphia, was present and made a speech in favor of electing next month. Mr. Mann said the Constitution made it imperative, and it would be worse than suicide to attempt to defeat it.

A SUBSTITUTE TO BE PREPARED.

A committee of five was appointed to prepare a substitute for McClure's bill on the basis of the election law of 1869, with instructions to submit it to-morrow.

ELECTION.

The stockholders of the Improvement Trust Company met Wednsday and elected the following directors: Thomas J. Burchfield, James L. Marshall, Wm. B. Sterrit, D. C. Thompson, Henry A. Weaver, Jas. W. Campbell, Henry A. Freyvogel, E. W. Swentzel, E. H. Nevin, Jr.

The directors subsequently met and reelected Josiah Reamer, President.

I DESIRE TO FURNISH MY TESTIMONY in behalf of Dr. Jayne's excellent medicine, the Expectorant. I have been troubled with Asthma for ever two years, and it became so bad last fall and winter, that I could not walk over twenty rods without sitting down to rest; neither could I perform work of any kind. If I chopped wood briskly for five minutes, I would fall down for want of breath, so firmly had the disease taken hold of me. Finally, I was persuaded to try the Expectorant, and procuring a bottle from Messrs. Hawley & Etchell, of this place, I commenced using it. After taking in all four bottles, I am now able to do as much work in a day as any man in my neighborhood, and my complaint has entirely left me. Therefore I cordially recommend this Expectorant to any one troubled with asthma.—Horace Smedley, Fitchburg, Mich·

DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS.

The wagon manufactory of Messrs. S. Coleman & Son, on Marion avenue, Allegheny, still continues to take the lead in this vicinity. Their manufactures are daily becoming more appreciated, which accounts for the large sales made. Their stock of wagons, hacks, etc., is very large and varied, and teamsters and farmers will consult their own interest by giving them a call. Orders promptly filled. w

THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

The jury in the case of cross suits for assault and battery between the Stewarts and Provosts, of Baldwin township, found as follows: Samuel Stewart not guilty, but ordered to pay two-thirds of the costs; Samuel Provost not guilty, and the prosecutor, W. C. Stewart, to pay costs, and on another charge against Charles and William Provost, found Charles guilty.

Frederick Diffenbaugh and William Key were next placed on trial for robbery, on oath of Louis Sandusky. The information set forth that the accused robbed the complainant of a pocketbook containing $175, East Liberty, on the 2d of September last. Jury out.

A nolle pros. was allowed on payment of costs in the case of Sarah Logue, of North Fayette township, charged with selling liquor without license.

Henry M. Rushing alias T. A. Fields, plead guilty of false pretences in selling forged passes on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad.

Watson, Samuel and Wright Provost were next placed on trial for selling intoxicating liquors, in the shape of Warner's Vinum Vitæ and Hostetter's Stomach bitters, without taking out license therefor, prosecutors Samuel and William C. Stewart. The case is on trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

The case of Wall vs. Wall, action for the possession of half an acre of ground in Forward township, is still on trial.

The jury in the case of Barton & Keeney vs. Robert Young, returned a verdict for plaintiff for $27.

Delos Morton vs. Lewis & Brawdy, action on a bill of exchange. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,042.

Sterley Cuthbert, executor of William Johnston, deceased, vs. Patrick McGrady, action for rent. Verdict for plaintiff for $13.

Same vs. Patrick Bradley, surety of the above defendant for the rent in dispute. Verdict for the plaintiff for the same amount.

District Court—Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.

The jury in the case of Dalzell and Dunning vs. Leopold Bauer, returned a verdict for the defendant.

The case of Philip Swinderman vs. Peter Bolster, executor of Augustus Williams, deceased, was concluded, the jury finding for plaintiff in the sum of $1,400.

On motion of T. C. Lazear, Esq., John W. Baillie was admitted to practice.

Michael Teeple vs. A. L. Murphy. Action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $58 82.

James Owens vs. William Espy, J. Harvey Robb and Harry McDonough, trustees of St. Clair Congregation of Scott township. Action on a mechanic's lien. Verdict for plaintiff for $99 45.

In the case of Bernard McQuillan vs. John Ennis and John Cunningham, a motion was made to have a nonsuit entered stricken off. On trial.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

The jury returned a verdict of not guilty in the case of of Diffenbaugh and Key charged with robbery.

James Dillon was convicted of assault with intent to rob James R. Porter.

Samuel and Wright Provost placed on trial Thursday, were found guilty on two charges of illegal liquor selling. Watson Provost was acquitted of similar charges. They were sentenced to pay a fine of seventy-five dollars in each case.

Chas. W. Provost, for assault and battery was fined fifty dollars and costs. The case has been reported.

Jennie Gardner, charged by M. Kane with larceny was found guilty and recommended to mercy.

Thomas Sales plead guilty to an indictment for robbery, B. F. Bloomfield prosecutor.

Frank Menee, charged by Alexander Dickson with larceny, was found guilty.

This Court has adjourned until Monday morning at ten o'clock.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

The case of Wall vs. Wall, an action of ejectment is still on trial.

In the case of Hulton vs. Robbins and Jenkins on action to recover wages alleged to be due, the jury found for plaintiff $22 05.

The case of Elliott & Burgess vs. Payne & Albet, an action on a promisory note, is on trial.

The jury is out in the case of Drape vs. Oulons. Action on a promissory note.

In the case of the Commonwealth ex. rel. vs. Henry Cordier, an action to secure the release from the Workhouse of A. Cline, on ground of his having been illegally committed, it was ordered that he be discharged. Cline was committed for ninety days on a charge of disorderly conduct, in violation of the act of Assembly which provides that for that offence the first commitment shall be for a term not longer than thirty days, and Cline had served that length of time.

District Court—Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.

The case of Brownlie vs. Thomas Tibby, an action on a book account, is on trial.

The jury is out in the case of Rose McCabe vs. Mrs. Mary Ann McDermot. An action to recover damages for slander alleged to have been uttered.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS—SENTENCE DAY IN THE CRIMINAL COURT.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

T. A. Fields, alias Henry M. Rushing, who plead guilty to misdemeanor in unlawfully selling a railroad pass, was sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred dollars and costs. The same defendant plead guilty to a charge of obtaining a pass on the Connellsville road, under false pretences, and was sentenced to the Work House for one year.

On a third indictment for false pretences on which Fields plead guilty, he was sentenced an additional year to the Work House, to take effect at the expiration of the first sentence.

Lewis Stare, who plead nolo contendere to a charge of malicious mischief made by John Gausler, was sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred dollars and to undergo an imprisonment of ninety days in the Work House.

Cornelius Burns, found guilty of aiding and abetting in the committal of a larceny, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years and nine months.

James Dillon found guilty of assault with intend to rob James R. Porter was sentenced to the Work House eighteen months.

Alex. Swords, convicted of larceny and recommended to mercy was committed nine months to the Work House.

Caspar Graff, convicted of larceny, was sentenced to the Work House for two years.

Frank Morse, convicted of larceny was sentenced to the Work House for nine months.

Anthony Snyder convicted of felonious assault, and recommended to mercy was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years and six months.

Tony Wirtz, who plead guilty to a charge of larceny was sentenced to the Work House for nine months.

Isaac Jones, convicted of larceny, false pretences, and for fraudulently making and uttering a written instrument was sentenced on all the charges to twenty-two months imprisonment in the Work House.

John McBane, who plead nolo contendere to a charge of selling liquor to minors, was sentenced to pay a fine of $200 and costs.

Martin Ludwig, who plead guilty to an indictment for fornication and bastardy, was sentenced to pay $20 to the Guardians of the Poor, $25 to the prosecutrix, $15 for support of the child, and $5 per month for five years to the prosecutrix, and to give bail in the sum of $500 for the faithful performance of the order.

Conrad Rosenbaugh, for assaulting and battering Mary T. Stewart, was fined five dollars and costs.

There is no trial list made out for to-day as the Schuetler Braunelein murder case will be taken up, and is expected to occupy the day.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

Frank Hoffman filed a petition for divorce from his wife Lena, alleging the following reasons in support thereof: Inattention, bad management, violent temper, excessive drinking. And the petition continues: "Her reckless extravagance in incurring debt, her want of delicacy, her hatred and spite, have rendered the condition of your libellant intolerable, and his life burdensome; that she has given him gross personal abuse—assaulted and battered him with a poker, a fire shovel and shoe; has disfigured him, blacking his eye, &c., and has threatened she would kill him or make him kill her; keeps him in constant dread of actual personal violence and fear and apprehension of retaliation on her part." The petition also charges the defendant with adultery. A subpœna was awarded returnable the first Monday in March.

J. B. Kistler filed a petition for a writ de lunatico inquirendo to ascertain the mental condition of Eliza Elliott, his sister in-law, who is alleged to be unable to manage his affairs through mental incapacity. Petition granted, and a writ issued to Louisa A. Heidelburg, Esq., returnable on the first Monday of March.

In the case of Barton & Keeney vs. Robert Young, a motion was made by plaintiff's counsel for a new trial and allowed by the Court.

United States Circuit Court—Judge McKennan

In the case of Hood, Boubright & Co. vs. I. A. Hodge, a preliminary injunction was granted to enjoin the defendant from selling certain property belonging to D. B. Coleman.

In the case of Henry Frank vs. Samuel Reynolds, a preliminary injunction was granted to restrain S. Reynolds from proceeding to sell certain property on an execution of H. Frank.

Preliminary injunctions were granted in the following cases:

J. W. McMillen vs. Wm. Neil et al.
Same vs. E. R. Ellison et al.
Same vs. Darley et al.
Same vs. S. Roberts et al.

In the case of G. W. DeCamp, assignee of G. W. Thompson vs. S. W. McMeek, a motion for a new trial was denied, and judgment directed to be entered in the verdict.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Messrs. L. Patterson and Co., of Allegheny city, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy.

Joseph S. Bayard, of Green county, was adjudged a bankrupt on the petition of the First National Bank of Waynesburg, and the matter referred to Register Knox.

The Mechanics' Savings Bank, of this city, filed a denial of the allegations contained in the petition in bankruptcy of James Sheidle, and demands a jury trial, which was granted, and trial takes place at the next term.

MUD AND MARRIAGE.

HOW A WEDDING PARTY WAS SWAMPED ON ONE OF OUR FASHIONABLE AVENUES BRIGHT DREAMS DASHED TO EARTH.

On Tuesday night a comic, but at the same time serious episode occurred at a fashionable wedding in our city, or rather in one of the fashionable suburbs. The home of the bride is located on one of the avenues which have not yet been finished in the mosted stylo. approv

In consequence of the late heavy rains, the mud became about four feet deep along portions of the avenue, especially in the vicinity of the mansion aforesaid. On Tuesday night a large number of carriages carrying invited guests, started out to bear their inmates to the nuptials.

But they didn't get there with their living freight—at least the larger portion of them did not. No less than ten of the carriages broke down, while several others were swamped. The ladies were forced to clamber on the tops of the wrecked vehicles or stand upon the seats to save themselves from becoming embedded in the mud, while their escorts, casting a rueful glance at their polished boots and broadcloth unmentionables, plunged heroically into the rising mire to rescue their fair charges and bear them away beyond devastation and danger.

Quite a number of ladies and gents were forced to climb on the top of an old style Virginia worm fence to escape going through to China. The scene was a wild and weird one from all descriptions, there being no moon and but little gas to illumine the endless waste of mud. This little deficiency was made up by the screams of the ladies, and the whispered ejaculations of the gents.

Satin slippers and rich laces succumbed to the awful aggregation of clay and water, and "fixins" generally were soon dilapidated. A number of the ladies, either fearing to trust to the physical powers and endurance of their physical escorts, or for some other reason, declined to be carried *vi et armis* to the house. But the nuptial ceremony could not be delayed, so it was performed while a large number of the guests were perched on the fence, only able to see the far glimmer of the lights in the respondent windows. How they were finally rescued this deponent saith not, but we are informed that no lives were lost or serious casualties sustained. But the beautiful toilets that were to greet the bride, have been laid away tearfully, and mud has been the theme of the disappointed fair ones since, forasmuch as many of them did not get to see "how she looked" at the last and first supreme moment, and their own toilets are ruined forever.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

The decisions of the Supreme Court, in the following Western cases were not included in the list given a few days since: Purman et al. vs. Porter et ux. Error to the Common Pleas Court of Greene county. Judgment reversed.

Torrens et al. vs. Campbell. Error to the Common Pleas Court of Fayette county. Judgment reversed.

Karns et al. vs. McKinney. Error to the District Court of Allegheny county. Judgment reversed.

The Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad Company. Error to the Common Pleas Court of Venango county. Judgment affirmed.

Real Estate Savings Bank vs. Linder and wife. Judgment reversed.

Duff vs. Wyncoop. Error to the Common Pleas of Forest county. Judgment reversed.

DROWNED AT SHARON.

A distressing accident causing the death of Mr. John Sloss and a boy named Mitll, he occurred at Sharon last Wednesday morning. The recent rise in the Shenango carried away the bridge across the stream at that place. A ferryboat was rigged up to carry people across the stream, and on the morning in question the guys gave way, causing it to capsize. There were about a dozen persons precipated into the raging stream. All, however, escaped except Mr. Sloss and the boy Mitchell. Mr. Sloss was a very estimable citizen, and his loss will be regretted by a large circle of friends.

FOUR NOTES OF $50,000.

AN IMPORTANT OPINION.

DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT IN A CAUSE CELEBRE --- JUDGEMENT REVERSED AND A VENIRE FACIAS DE NOVO AWARDED---INTERESTING POINTS FOR BUSINESS MEN.

The State Supreme Court, in the famous oil case of McClurkan, et al., vs. Byers & Co., has delivered the following opinion, which, on account of its importance to business men, we print in full. The decision of the Lower Court is reversed, and the case will, no doubt, be tried over again. Chief Justice Agnew delivered the opinion:

In these cases, if we assume the fact to be conclusively proved that Dr. Hostetter, after failing to negotiate the four $50,000 notes in Philadelphia, was to return them to Byers & Co., and Lockhart & Frew, the rulings of the court below upon the plaintiff's efforts of evidence were correct. The evidence of the defendant did establish this fact; and also the express promise of Dr. Hostetter, after his return to Pittsburgh, to surrender the notes. But when the plaintiff, in turn, came to

RETRACT THEIR EVIDENCE,

and show a different version of the affair, he had a right to give the evidence to establish his reaction and to strengthen that already before the court. It was the right of the plaintiff to have the jury and not the court to pass upon the preponderance of the evidence. But by ruling out the evidence offered by the plaintiff, tending to prove ratification and acquiescence of the defendants of Dr. Hostetter's acts, the court in effect passed upon the facts.

The defendants had themselves called McClurkan to the stand, and in the direct examination had extracted from him the statement of Dr. Hostetter, that the defendants had failed to pay him, and that he held these four $50,000 notes as collateral security for other notes he had substituted in place of them. Hostetter himself testified that the four notes of $50,000 were made for the purpose of raising money for the Pittsburgh Petroleum Oil Company, a firm composed of Byers & Co., Lockhart & Frew, and himself; that the date was left blank so as to date the notes to suit their maturing and the place of payment was left blank because it was uncertain when the money could be had; that no arrangements were made as to the place where they were to be discounted or sold, and that it was left to his discretion to fill up the blanks as to the time, date, and place of payment. He also testified that these notes being too large, he was unable to negotiate them at the same rate he could his own paper; that he issued his own note to the amount of $404,000, in sums of $10,000, $20,000 and $30,000, and held these notes as collateral security for the payment of his own paper, and that the money he thus raised he paid over to Mr. Frew, the disbursing agent of the company, taking his receipt for the same, and specifying in it the proceeds and identical amount of each note. He further testified that he was never asked to

RETURN THESE $50,000 NOTES,

and never promised to do so; that the defendant knew what he held them for; they all knew he had issued his own notes and held these as collateral securities—that he explained to them that he had issued but one paper for the purpose of raising the money, and they knew he had issued but one paper in liew of the $50,000 notes. He, at the same time, produced the notes he had thus issued. The plaintiff had also given the testimony of Charles Leming, of Philadelphia, tending to impugn the accuracy of Mr. Nimick's testimony as to the ten $10,000 notes negotiated by Leming, and to show that Nimick was mistaken, or his memory at fault.

After all this testimony had gone before the jury, the plaintiff made the following offer in support of its truth, to give it effect and to enable the jury to decide the conclusion that Byers & Co. and Lockhart & Frew had ratified or acquiesced in Dr. Hostetter holding the $50,000 notes in security on his own notes substituted in their place; and the proceeds of what they had received.. The plaintiff, therefore, offered in evidence

THE RECEIPT OF FREW.

the Treasurer, for the money the notes themselves, amounting to $404,000; and to show that he paid all these notes with his own fund, and that the defendants and the Petroleum Oil Company ratified and approved of all that Hostetter had done in making and issuing the $404,000 and received and rated the proceeds. This was all rejected. He offered also to show that he discounted the $50,000 notes with the National Pittsburgh Banking Company for the purpose of paying and meeting the notes he had issued for the accommodation of the defendants, and that he applied the proceeds to their payment. More offers were also requested. (see I. G. T. K. L.) Now it seems to be clear that if the $50,000 notes were given to Dr. Hostetter to raise money upon, at any time or place, for the benefit of the defendants and the Petroleum Oil Company, and because of their large sums, he was compelled to substitute his own paper, raised the money, paid it over to the treasurer, took his receipt, specifying the very notes he had issued, and if he made this known to the defendants, and they ratified and approved of what he had done, and

ENJOYED THE BENEFITS

of the proceeds, and knew he retained the $50,000 as his own security, and suffered him to so retain them and to pay off his own notes out of the proceeds of the $50,000 notes which he had discounted for the purpose, it presents such evidence of consent to his right to hold the notes as his security as ought to have gone to the jury, and would have justified a verdict for the plaintiff, unless overturned or borne down by the weight of the defendant's evidence. This was a question for the jury; but by excluding all the confirmatory evidence contained in the several others, the Court prevented its consideration in effect, taking the decision of the facts into its own hands. Of course this is over.

THE COURT ERRED.

We think the Court erred also in reporting the rebutting evidence of the plaintiff contained in office H. The defendants had gone into evidence of a subsequent arrangement to divide the paper among all the parties, each to pay $100,000, and to show that Hostetter refused to pay his $100,000. The relevancy of this evidence to the action, as the $50,000 notes by the plaintiff McClurckan is not very clear. Perhaps it was intended to infer from it that the subsequent amendment was inconsistent with the claim to the $59,000 note by Hostetter, as his security; and his refusal afterwards to comply was owing to a change of purpose on his part and a determination to hold the $50,000 notes which he had determined, if relevant at all, the defendant having proved his refusal to perform, as a step towards a new claim. On his part, it certainly became the right of the plaintiff to report their evidence for the purpose of showing that Hostetter's refusal was not owing to a new determination on his part to hold the $50,000 note, but to the refusal of the defendant to let him have

HIS SHARE OF THE OIL

on hand, which was the consideration, as he avers, of the arrangement by which he undertook to pay his proportion, to wit, $100,000.

There is a question, that of notice to the Fort Pitt Banking Company, not without difficulty. My first impression was that Hostetter's knowledge, as a partner in the company, was not that of the company. He seemed, in the transaction of discounting the $500,000 notes, more as a customer dealing with the company at arm's length, and his knowledge thereof not to be imputed to the company. But further reflection leads to the conclusion that the learned Judge of the Common Pleas was right in holding that this being an incorporated partnership, Dr. Hostetter could not put the partnership in a better position than he himself held—that he could not transfer to his partners for the benefit of the whole firm, a right he himself had not, to recover upon the notes, and then unite with them in maintaining the suit.

IT WAS NOT JUST

that a partner should conceal facts known to him, which would defeat a recovery, and then transfer a title founded in his own want of good faith. Between himself and his partner a relation of confidence exists which does not between him and a stranger, whose note he holds unjustly. As between them and the innocent stranger it would seem to be just that they who made their partner their agent in co-partnership transactions, and confided in his integrity and good faith in his transactions with them, should rather suffer the loss than one who had entrusted him with no confidence. And they are in a better position to remedy his

BREACH OF GOOD FAITH.

They can charge him with the loss in his account and hold his interest in the partnership liable to reimbursement of the money he had obtained of them by his wrong. And it is inequitable to permit him, after parting with the notes to his partners, through the wrong to reap the fruits of his iniquity. In the case of a corporation which does business, not through its stockholder, through officers, and which was in a corporate name, the knowledge of a stockholder may stand on a different footing as to notice to the corporation, as held in some other courts, but on this point we give no opinion.

JUDGEMENT REVERSED.

For the errors in excluding pertinent testimony the judgement must be reversed. Judgement reveised and a *venire facias de noco* awarded.

C. & P. R. R. CO.

STOCKHOLDERS' ANNUAL MEETING—REPORTS OF THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS—FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE ROAD.

The stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company held their annual meeting in Cleveland on Wednesday.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors: J. N. McCullough, Pittsburgh; B. F. Jones, Pittsburgh; Thomas A. Scott, Philadelphia; John C. Trevor, New York; S. J. Tilden, New York; Charles Lanier, New York; George W. Cass, New York; Isaac Kin, New York; Larz Anderson, Cincinnati; J. V. Painter, Cleveland; James F. Clark, Cleveland; R. P. Ranney, Cleveland.

The following abstract from the annual report of the President and Directors will show the condition and prospects of the road: The report states that the obligations of the lessee have continued to be fulfilled in a satisfactory manner, the property has been properly maintained, and additional equipment and facilities to the extent made necessary by the increasing tonnage of the road have been furnished.

In closing up the unsettled business of the road, the total expenditures have been $1,126,209.75.

Important changes in the funded debt have taken place. The second mortgage bonds, which matured September 1, 1873, have been paid with the exception of $18,000, not yet presented. The money for the same is in the hands of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustees.

The Consolidated and Sinking Fund Mortgages of 1900 have been increased by the issue of $569,000 upon the demand of the lessee, under the provisions of Article 1st, second section of the lease, to provide means for the payment of the second mortgages.

Purchases of consolidated bonds have been made for account of sinking fund $36,000, which deducted from issues above shown leaves a net increase of $533,000. Total amount of the bonds outstanding is $1,499,000.

The other mortgages remain as they were at last report.

There have been issued during the year under the requirements of article ninth of the lease construction and equipment bonds to the amount of $600,000, which have been paid over to the lessee on account of betterments put upon the property in 1872, as per last annual report.

This issue is in the nature of the income bond running for forty years from January 1, 1873, and bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum. Its payment is provided for by a sinking fund of one per cent. per annum.

The fourth article of the lease requires the lessee to furnish "any and all additions, constructions and improvements" which may be required for the encouragement and development of the "future growth of the business" of the road. The immense increase in the tonnage of all the staples of the road has during the past year rendered necessary large additions to the power, rolling stock and dock facilities of the company, as per account rendered, amounting to $724 664 78.

The improvements in full detail added to the property during the two last years, show:

Equipment	$ 834,841 62
Dock Extension	136,296 89
Engine houses and shops	128,874 27
New station buildings	40,953 88
Truck and sidings	150,395 86
Real estate	44,952 00
Miscellaneous	19,115 42
Total	$1,355,430 04

An abstract of the annual statement for 1872 shows the receipts to have been $3,560,480 63, and the expenditures $2,262,478 99, leaving a balance of $1,298,001 64. Out of this balance the lessee has paid to this Company for rental, interest, sinking fund, &c., as per requirements of the lease, $1,130,696 99, from which it appears that substantially the whole net income of the lessees for that year was expended in the improvement of the property and development of the business of the road, for which, however, they receive the obligations of the Company at par, viz: Construction and equipment bonds.

The large cash expenditures by the lessee for the betterments of the property and the development of its business as required by the lease, for which they can look for reimbursement only in the securities of the Company received at par value, should be noted as evidence of the good faith with which that instrument is being executed.

The following shows the receipts and disbursements for the year, on account of guaranteed income:

RECEIPTS.

On account of Rental Interest, Sinking Fund and Organization	$1,127,-999 27.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Dividends	$ 786,751 13
Interest on funded debt	295,185 00
Consolidated Sinking Fund, cost of bonds purchased	35,715 00
Maintaining Organilations	8,558 59
	$1,126,209 72
Unexpended Balance	1,729 55

President McCullough in his report, states that the report of receipts and expenditures for 1873 cannot at present be made by the lessee, as the books have not been closed for the year. For this reason the figures for 1872 only appear in this report. Those for 1873 will be given in due time.

THE North American Bee Keepers Association, which lately held its annual meeting in Louisville, Ky., resolved to hold its next meeting in this city, in November next.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

ASSESSED VALUE OF THE THREE CONDEMNED SITES—LIST OF THE PROPERTY OWNERS.

The Board of Appraisers appointed to condemn one of the three sites selected for the new government buildings in this city, held another session yesterday. The assessed value of the property included in the several sites, together with names of the property owners are appended.

SITE NO. 1.

This site is bounded by Smithfield street, Diamond alley, Cherry alley and Fourth avenue.

Annie M. Schmidt	$ 26,000
W. G. Hawkins	20,500
Margaret Kercher	21,000
Mary Kilgore	44,300
Freehold Bank	50,550
Andrew Milligan	63,000
R. H. Hartley	21,000
Eliza Hartley	28,000
George Bailey's heirs	8,000
Thomas Steele	8,000
Julian Rogers	8,000
Robert Arthurs	6,500
W. H. Lowry	12,700
John Browne	6,750
H. B. Wilkins	15,300
Wm. Barker	9,500
Frazer Bros	53,000
J. M. Edmundson	18,000
Mary Kilgore	2,000
Total	$423,000

SITE NO. 2.*

This site is bounded by Sixth avenue, Strawberry alley, Smithfield street (northwest) and a line running parallel to, but distant 120 feet, from the latter thoroughfare.

Charlotte Blume	$ 22,300
Andrew Fleming	12,900
J. H. Demlar	19,000
G. B. Edwards	13,300
W. F. Weyman	13,900
Jennie McFerron	7,500
Eliza Andrews	7,900
Pittsburgh Gazette	32,000
J. M. Lyttle	41,500
J. D. Davis	49,500
Bailey, Farrell & Co	43,000
James Loughridge	21,500
Adam Path	25,100
Bailey, Farrell & Co	15,750
John Keyser's heirs	5,000
J. Willis Dalzell	58,000
Total	$330,750

SITE NO. 3.*

This site is bounded by Seventh avenue, Cherry alley, Smithfield street and Strawberry alley.

Jacob Kellar	$ 28,500
S. A. Sterrett	26,000
George H. Dauler	74,500
B. Auth	21,000
Henry Hammer	20,500
Mary J. O'Neil	20,500
Magdaline Diehl	22,500
Mary J. O'Neil	2,640
George H. Dauler	3,900
J. L. Kanz	2,300
Sebastian Nevergold	3,000
John Morrow	2,240
J. Emminghouse	1,640
Jacob Helper	3,600
Dennis McMullen	2,900
Mary Moorhead	2,500
Edward Newell	2,500
Ida Mead	4,800
Mrs. Patrick	12,300
Fanny Strain	4,300
George H. Dauler	7,800
Michael Lester	2,400
John Smith	2,600
Joseph Togen	2,300
Total	$278,420

*On site No. 2 the Cumberland Presbyterian and United Presbyterian Churches are exempted from taxation, but their assessed value is estimated at $105,000. On site No. 3 the Methodist and Lutheran Churches and the hook and ladder house of the fire department are exempted, though their assessed value together is estimated at $159,000.

DURABLE SOAP BUBBLES.

To obtain soap-bubbles that will show changing colors of the rainbow, the directions are as follows: Take half a pint of water that has been boiled and become cold, and put into it a quarter of an ounce of Castile soap cut up fine. Put this into a pint bottle, and set it in hot water in a soucepan, on the fire; there let it remain an hour or so, now and then giving it a good shaking till the soap is dissolved. Let the fluid stand quiet for the impurities and coloring matter of the soap to settle; then pour off the fluid and add to it three or four ounces of glycerine, and your soap bubble solution is ready. In an ordinary way you may blow the bubbles easy with a tobacco pipe, but if you wish to attain scientific perfection, you had better employ glass pipe. By adding a larger quantity of glycerine you may make these bubbles so strong that you can play battledore with them.

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Imported in Pint Flasks and Quart Bottles.
Imported in Pint Flasks and Quart Bottles.
Imported Sherry, Port and Champagne.
Imported Sherry, Port and Champagne.
Imported Sherry, Port and Champagne.
English Bottled Ales in Pints.
English Bottled Ales in Pints.
English Bottled Ales in Pints.
Bass & Younger's. Bass & Younger's.
Bass & Younger's. Bass & Younger's.
Bass & Younger's. Bass & Younger's.
Barclay and Perkin's Porter.
Barclay and Perkin's Porter.
Barclay and Perkin's Porter.
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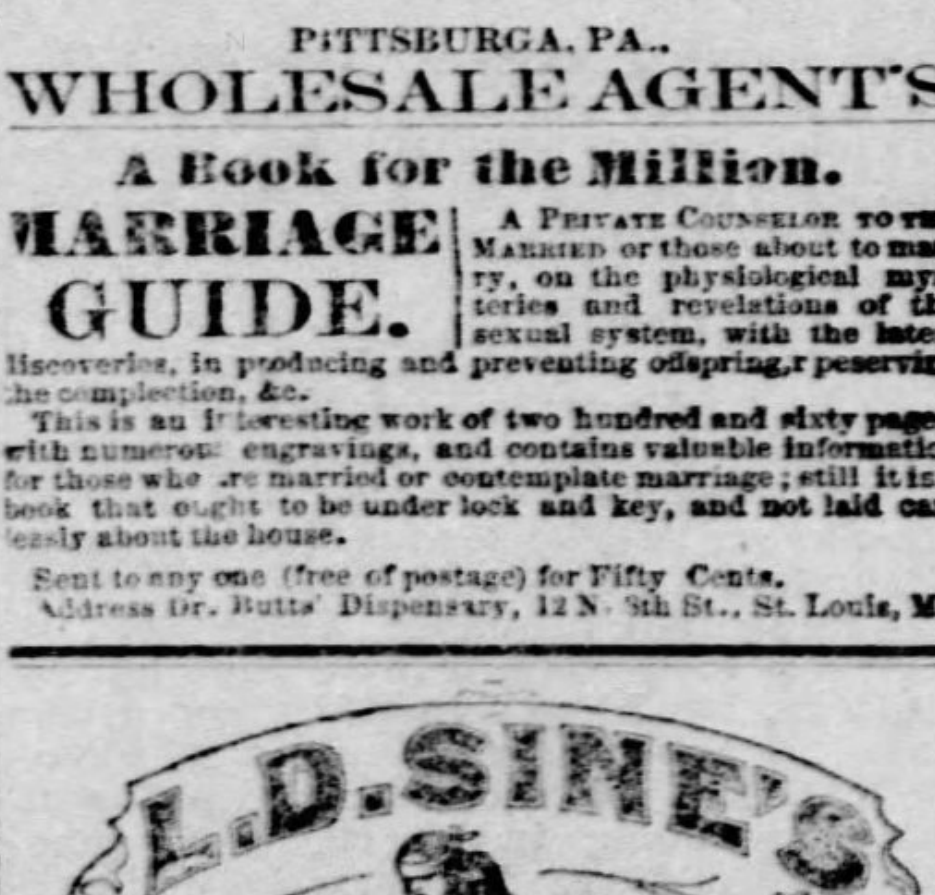

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1 Horse & Buggy with Silver Mounted Harness, worth $600.
One Fine-Toned Rosewood Piano, worth $550.
Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each!
Five Gold Watches & Chains, worth $300 each!
Five Gold American Hunting Watches, worth $125 each.
TEN LADIES' GOLD HUNTING WATCHES, WORTH $100 EACH!
1000 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all,) worth from $20 to $300 each!
Gold Chains, Silver-ware, Jewelry, &c., &c.
Number of gifts, 7,500. Tickets limited to 75,000.
AGENTS WANTED to sell tickets, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.
Single tickets, $1; six tickets, $5; twelve tickets $10; twenty-five tickets, $20.
Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to
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Valuable Farm for Sale.

We offer for sale the Farm of the late John Coulter deceased, in Marshall Township, Allegheny county, Pa.; bounded on the east by the Harmony Plank Road and Anton Gaugler, on the south by Casper Forthe, and on the north by Bradford's heirs, containing about 180 acres, 140 of which are cleared, and most of it in grass, balance in timber, the whole under fence. Several never-failing springs of water on said farm.
This farm is located on the forks of the Sewickly, Rochester, Beaver, Brighton, Harmony, Franklin and Pittsburgh Roads. Distant from Pittsburgh 15 miles; from Sewickly, Rochester and Beaver about 10 miles each, and from Harmony 11 miles. The improvements are a large two-story frame dwelling house, with an L to it, a frame store house, a two-story frame tenant house, a large bank barn, spring house, corn crib, coal house, and other farm buildings; two good bearing orchards on it. Would divide very well in three or four small farms, throwing good springs of water in each farm, also timber on each place. If the above property is not sold before the fifth day of February, 1874, it will be offered at public outcry on said farm, at one o'clock on that day. For further information apply to JOHN H. FOWLER, Esq., near said place, or to JOS. COULTER, Unionville, Butler Co., Pa.
Oct. 22, 1873.
JOS. COULTER,
JOHN H. FOWLER.
w3m

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9 ACRES on Fifth avenue extension, with buildings; price $100,000. This property has nearly 300 feet on the avenue, and the same on both sides of Forbes street.
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30 ACRES, 20 ACRES, 10 ACRES and 8 ACRES on the Pan Handle Railway, near Ingram and Crafton stations; prices from $800 to $1,500 per acre.
A FINE RESIDENCES on Stockton avenue, Allegheny City; lots 60x240 feet; prices $20,000 to $40,000.
2 FINE HOUSES at Oakland, with large grounds; $20,000 each.
FIFTH AVENUE, WOOD STREET and LIBERTY STREET BUSINESS PROPERTY. These properties are the best in the market and will be sold low.
NORTH AVENUE AND RIDGE STREET PROPERTY, fronting the Parks, cheap.
We have beautiful building lots in every direction at lower prices and on longer time than any in the market. We have them in Eighteenth ward, Mt. Washington, Ashchenaz, and on the lines of all the railways. Come and see us before you buy.
THOS. F. STEWART,
48 Fifth avenue.

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During the ensuing year special attention will be given to matters pertaining to the farm, and to such news and reading as will interest the farmer.
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Agents wanted everywhere. Circulars containing the terms for Agents will be sent upon application.
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4th GRAND GIFT CONCERT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
Public Library of Ky.
OVER A MILLION IN BANK!
Success Assured,
A Full Drawing Certain,
On TUESDAY, 31st of March Next.
In order to meet the general wish and expectation of the public and the ticket-holders, for the payment of the magnificent gifts, announced for the Fourth Grand Gift Concert of the Public Library of Kentucky, the management have determined to postpone the Concert and Drawing until
Tuesday, the 31st of March, 1874.
They have already realized
OVER A MILLION DOLLARS,
and have a great many agents yet to hear from.
No doubt is entertained of the sale of every ticket before the drawing, but whether all are sold or not, the Concert and Drawing will positively and unequivocally take place on the day now fixed, and if any remain unsold, they will be cancelled and the prizes will be reduced in proportion to the unsold tickets.
Only 60,000 tickets have been issued, and
12,000 Cash Gifts.
$1,500,000
will be distributed among the ticket-holders.
The tickets are printed in coupons, of tenths, and all fractional parts will be represented in the drawing just as whole tickets are.
LIST OF GIFTS.
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT $250,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT 100,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT 50,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT 25,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT 17,500
10 CASH GIFTS, $10,000 each 100,000
30 CASH GIFTS, 5,000 each 150,000
50 CASH GIFTS, 1,000 each 50,000
80 CASH GIFTS, 500 each 40,000
100 CASH GIFTS, 400 each 40,000
150 CASH GIFTS, 300 each 45,000
250 CASH GIFTS, 200 each 50,000
325 CASH GIFTS, 100 each 32,500
11,000 CASH GIFTS, 50 each 550,000
Total 12,000 Gifts, all cash, am'ting to $1,500,000
The chances for a gift are as one to five.
PRICE OF TICKETS.
Whole tickets, $50; halves, $25; tenths, or each coupon, $5; eleven whole tickets for $500; twenty-two one-half tickets for $1,000; one hundred and thirteen whole tickets for $5,000; two hundred and twenty-seven whole tickets for $10,000. No discount on less than $500 worth of tickets.
The Fourth Gift Concert will be conducted, in all respects, like the three which have already been given, and full particulars may be learned from circulars which will be sent free from this office to all who apply for them.
Orders for tickets and applications for agencies, will be attended to in the order they are received, and it is hoped they will be sent in promptly that there may be no disappointment or delay in filling all. Liberal terms given to those who buy to sell again. All agents are peremptorily required to settle up their accounts and return all unsold tickets by the 20th day of March.
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library, Ky., and Manager Gift Concert, Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.
de12-F&M-1md de25-1mW

$300,000
MISSOURI STATE LOTTERY.
Legalized by State Authority and Drawn in Public at St. Louis.
Grand Single Number Scheme,
50,000 NUMBERS.
Class A, to be Drawn January 31, 1874.
5,000 Prizes Amounting to $300,000.
1 prize of....$50,000 | 500 prizes of..$ 100
1 prize of.... 12,450 | 9 prizes of.. 1,000
1 prize of.... 10,000 | 9 prizes of.. 500
1 prize of.... 7,500 | 9 prizes of.. 300
4 prizes of.... 5,000 | 9 prizes of.. 250
4 prizes of.... 2,500 | 36 prizes of.. 200
20 prizes of.... 1,000 | 36 prizes of.. 150
20 prizes of.... 500 | 180 prizes of.. 100
40 prizes of.... 250 | 5,000 prizes of.. 10
TICKETS $10. HALF TICKETS $5. QUARTERS $2.50.
Our Lotteries are chartered by the State, are always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn commissioners.
The official drawing will be published in the St. Louis papers, and a copy of drawing sent to purchasers of tickets.
We will draw a similar scheme the last day of every month during the year 1873.
Remit at our risk by POSTOFFICE MONEY ORDERS, REGISTERED LETTER, DRAFT or EXPRESS. Send for Circular. Address
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FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, January 8.

THE SENATE.

Mr. SCHURZ introduced a bill for the relief of the University of the State of Missouri. Referred.

Mr. MORRILL (Me.) introduced a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the Senate any information relative to the unauthorized occupation of Indian territory by bodies of men in violation of the treaty stipulation. Passed.

Several petitions were presented, asking the appointment of a commission to inquire into the sale and manufacture of alchoholic liquors; asking that Congress enact necessary laws to prevent the traffic in Italian children; for the establishment of a uniform system of quarantine, under national supervision.

THE SALARY BILL.

The consideration of the bill to repeal the act of March 3d, increasing salaries was then resumed and the question recurred on Mr. Pratt's amendment, which provides that the pay of the balance of this Congress shall be such amount as to make the total with that already received, $10,000; $5,000 for each year. The amendment was rejected by 45 nays to 14 ayes, as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Bogy, Conkling, Cragin, Fenton, Ferry (Mich), Hamlin, Morton, Oglesby, Pratt, Sargent, Schurz, Thurman, Wadleigh and Windom.

Nays—Messrs. Allison, Bayard, Boreman, Boutwell, Brownlow, Buckingham, Cameron, Carpenter, Clayton, Conover, Cooper, Crozier, Davis, Dennis, Dorsey, Ferry, (Conn.) Flannagan, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Goldthwaite, Hamilton, (Md) Hamilton (Texas), Hitchcock, Howe, Ingalls, Kelly, Lewis, Logan, McCreery, Merriman, Mitchell, Morrill (Me), Morrill (Vt), Norwood, Ramsey, Saulsbury, Ransom, Scott, Sherman, Spencer, Stevenson, Stewart, Sumner, Tipton and Wright. 45.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT.

Mr. CONKLING presented a petition for the repeal or modification of the bankruptcy law. He said he had received, with the petitions against the repeal, a circular, which, it seemed, had been sent over the country asking those to whom the blank petitions had been sent, to circulate and to procure signatures; and also called for a contribution to send persons to Washington to work against the repeal of the law. These circulars were not part of the petitions; but he desired to call the attention of the Senate to the manner in which they were gotten up.

Mr. LOGAN said that he had received similar circulars, signed by various persons in New York, and others interested in the maintenance of the bankrupt law. Circulars spoke of the powerful lobbying being at work in Washington to urge the repeal of the bill, which was untrue. These blackmailing circulars should be understood. Petitions gotten up under them were sent here and showing public sentiment against repeal, when really they did not represent such sentiment.

Mr. SHERMAN did not wonder at the registers in bankruptcy getting up petitions against repeal, when an example had been sent them by a member of the cabinet who sent out 30,000 petitions for the repeal of the franking privilege.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT.

Mr. PRATT submitted another amendment providing that the amount of compensation of Senators, members and delegates for the year ending March 3d, 1874, shall be $7,500 and for the year ending March 3d, 1875, $2,500, exclusive of mileage and allowances.

Mr. FRELINGHUSEN opposed the amendment.

Mr. SCOTT thought it would be unjust to the new Senators coming in

Mr. MORTON said that of the two amendments of his colleague (Pratt) he thought the one just voted down was the fairest and one that gave equality. The Constitutional objection urged against it he regarded as having no weight whatever. He did not doubt Congress would pay members such salaries as it pleased.

Mr. PRATT said that to avoid doing any injustice to the new Senators, he would modify his amendment by inserting a proviso that the bill should apply only to those members elected and serving prior to December 1st, 1873.

Mr. THURMAN said he would vote for the amendment so modified. Compensation must be uniform, and under this amendment it would be uniform.

AN INTERESTING COLLOQUY BETWEEN MESSRS. TIPTON AND SHERMAN.

Mr. SHERMAN said he would vote for the amendment, as he could stand the smaller pay as well as the other Senators.

Mr. TIPTON said he hardly knew how to express himself in parliamentary language as to the desire of Senators to accomplish indirectly that which they cannot accomplish directly. The gentleman from Ohio (Sherman) said he could stand living on a small salary. Perhaps he can, when the last document which comes to my table (producing a paper) speaks of men like Sherman of Ohio, the head of the Finance Committee, now a millionaire, who came into Congress poor.

Mr. SHERMAN—I ask the Senator from Nebraska if that is true?

Mr. TIPTON—I know nothing about it, I give it as I get it.

Mr. SHERMAN—Well, Mr. President, that is grossly unsenatorial and grossly false. The Senator who introduced that statement here violates his duty as a Senator, and deserves the condemnation of all his fellow Senators.

Mr. TIPTON said he did not think it discreditable to read the fact. It was not discreditable to the gentleman, as others had come to the Senate poor and are now rich. He meant nothing against the character or integrity of the Senator from Ohio

He (Tipton) had an amendment to offer to the bill, and that was to provide that there be a reduction in the compensation of Morrill, of Maine and Sherman of Ohio, of $2,805, the amount each received as back pay under the act of July 28th, '66. Thus, there would be equality and a show of heaven's justice in the Senate of the United States. If that amendment should go through, he would turn to other gentlemen and let them have the privilege of relieving their conscience and their pockets at the same time. Sherman, said he, stated the proposition made by the Senator from Indiana (Pratt) was not just, but if the Senate wanted to make the salaries $5,000 per annum he was willing. Look at the spectacle presented here to-day. In the Senate, which professed to be governed not only by rules of order but by rules of gentlemen, and where there should be a marked degree of courtesy, a member comes and produces what he calls a document, what is it? Where is it?

Mr. TIPTON (producing paper)—It is the financial system unmasked and dissected. A speech delivered before the Grangers of Illinois by Morris H. Day.

Mr. SHERMAN—A speech I never saw or heard of before. Made by somebody in Illinois in which I am charged with being a millionaire? I wish to gracious I was. An insinuation that I have made money by my position!

Mr. TIPTON—I utterly disclaim any such intention. I only wanted to show that if it is true that the Senator is worth a million, he ought not to be so forward in the step which might be injurious to others.

Mr. SHERMAN—If the Senator did not intend to make that charge, why did he introduce the paper here.

Mr. TIPTON—My disclaimer is worth as much as that of the gentleman.

Mr. SHERMAN—I can say before man and before God, and defy the whole world or any individual in the world to show that I have received directly or indirectly since I have been a member of Congress a dollar except my pay and I can show I have satisfied my private interests.

Mr. TIPTON—I made the disclaimer in good faith.

Mr. SHERMAN—I accept it. When a Senator of the United States makes an insinuation against me, I meet it. The Senator having disclaimed any intention to make such charge against me, I have nothing more to say. As I said before, I believe the committee has carefully and wisely considered this salary matter. I am willing to surrender not only half my pay, but the whole, rather than have personal questions raised.

Mr. BOREMAN did not believe those who had taken increased salary had committed a criminal act. If he thought he was surrounded by dishonest men, he would resign and go home among honest people.

Mr. LOGAN said the proposition of the gentleman from Indiana was a violation of the Constitution. He would vote for the repeal of the Salary bill, because he was acting in part as agent for the people of Illinois, but was not going to acknowledge he did wrong in voting for the increase. He desired to put himself right before his constituents, and till then, he was voting their sentiments for repeal, not his own. If any Senator thought to get greater fame by confessing he had been stealing money, he could go ahead and do it, but he would not, as he had got his honestly.

Mr. GORDON favored the reduction of salaries of Congressmen as well as those of high military and naval officers. He believed the General of the army received in pay and allowances $20,000 per annum, and he intended to introduce an amendment at the proper time curtailing all salaries. He favored the passage of a law for retrenching by millions instead of by hundreds.

Mr. WRIGHT said he had kept silent thus far, but he thought that the sooner the Senate acted on this bill the better it would be for the reputation of all. He hoped the Senate would come to a vote on the pending amendments at once and those hereafter to be offered should be voted on without debate.

The CHAIR announced Mr. Allison as a member of the Committee on Pensions in place of Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut, excused. The vote was then taken on the second amendment of Mr. Pratt, and it was rejected.

STILL ANOTHER AMENDMENT.

Mr. HAMILTON (Md.) offered an amendment to strike out so much of the act of March 3d as provided for an increase of the salaries of President, Vice President, members of Congress and delegates and all other officers therein named, and salaries of all said officers and clerks, every name and description shall be and remain as fixed by laws in force at the time of the passage of the act, provisions of which are hereby repealed, and provided that this repeal, so far as it relates to the salary of the President, shall not take effect until the 4th of March, 1877, and after which date, said repeal, as to the salary of said officer, shall have full force and effect, and as to all other officers from and after the taking effect of this act, and provided further that this repeal shall not relate to or affect the salaries of Chief Justice and other Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States as now established by law.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) moved as an amendment that allowance for mileage hereafter be paid to each Senator, Representative and Delegate for going to, and returning from, the seat of government once in each session, shall be one-half of the sum allowed and paid prior to the act of March 3d, 1873.

TELEGRAM FROM THE M'ENERY LEGISLATURE.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate the following telegram from the committee of the McEnery Legislature of Louisiana:

To Hon. M. C. Carpenter, President of the Senate, and Hon. James G. Blaine, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

The legal Legislature of this State assembley to-day, in obedience to our organic law. We beg of you to lay before your respective bodies the circumstances under which we meet the orders of the general commanding this department. His statements, which we transmit herewith, who is acting under instructions from the federal government, are of such a character as to prevent a large portion of our body taking part in this assemblage. Were these orders withdrawn, and our people assured that no interference would be made, we would be at once placed in a condition to discharge the duties resting upon us. We earnestly beg that Congress, in the exercise of its constitutional powers, will afford us such relief as the nature of the case may require. We are victims of a

DREADFUL OPPRESSION.

The powers of the government have been taken from the representatives elected by the people and given to a body of men who cannot even pretend to have been elected. We make this appeal not only in the interest of our own people, but in the interest of the people of all States, and in the interest of public liberty. Our liberties have been destroyed by the action of a Federal Court supported by the army of the United States. Will not a guarantee article in the Constitution enable you to protect us? Judge Story has predicted that the erection of a despotism in one of the States will bring on the destruction of the whole Republic on behalf of the forty-four Representatives and twenty Senators of the Louisiana General Assembly.

[Signed] EDWARD BOOTH,
ROBT. WORRELL,
Of the Senate.
JAMES L. LOBDELL,
U. J. FOSTER,
F. C. ZACHARIE,
Of the House Committee.

Mr. HAMILTON (Md) moved that it be referred to the Committee on Privileges and elections.

Mr. MORTON opposed that reference, and said it was not the first time that men in New Orleans had sent a telegram here. He moved it be laid on the table. Adopted by a vote of 36 to 26.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury giving a list of the persons of that department using official postage stamps, also, a communication from same officer in regard to the expenses incurred in the construction of railroads and canals. Laid on the table.

THE DEBATE ON THE SALARY PROBLEM RESUMED.

The salary bill was again taken up and the amendment of Mr. Morrill rejected by vote of 33 nays to 30 yeas.

Mr. CRAGIN, (N. H.) moved to amend so as to provide that mileage shall not be allowed for the first session of the 43d Congress, Adopted.

The amendment of Mr. Hamilton was then adopted by a vote of 32 ayes to 29 nays.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved as an amendment that the reduction of salaries herein provided for shall take effect on the 4th of March '73 and the accounting officers of the treasury shall complete the same accordingly, and shall make rateable monthly deductions for said salaries at the rate necessary to effectuate these provisions within nine months next hereafter. Pending the vote on this amendment, Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. E. H. ROBERTS, (N. Y.) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the amount of money refunded since the 4th of March, '73, on account of customs, duties and internal taxes previously paid into the Treasury, with names, amounts, reason for refunding, &c. The resolution was adopted.

THE EDUCATIONAL BILL.

The consideration of the bill to establish an educational funds, and to apply the proceeds of sales of public land to the education of the people was then resumed.

Mr. KASSON opposed the bill on the ground that it proposed to take the control of the question of education from the States and to call into exercise new powers on the part of the Federal Government.

Mr. BUTLER (Tenn.) spoke in favor of the bill and then it went over till the next morning hour on next Tuesday.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Naval Appropriation bill. It appropriates $16,505,856.

Mr. HALE (Me.), who had charge of the bill, opened the discussion. He stated in what particulars expenditures had been cut down. The amount appropriated in the bill was only about half a million more than was appropriated for the navy in 1859, and all reductions were made with the assent of the Secretary of the Navy, who had contributed to forward the efforts of the Committee in that direction.

Mr. BECK declared his belief that the efficiency of the navy could not be kept up for the amount appropriated in the bill. He had seen low appropriation bills before, but they had always been followed by deficiency bills. That had been done particularly in the year preceding the first election of General Grant, but next year Congress had to supply deficiencies to the amount of $28,000,000. The same thing occurred in connection with the second election of General Grant.

Mr. DAWES reminded Mr. Beck that the $28,000,000 deficiency came over from President Johnson's administration.

Mr. BECK, leaving that subject, went on to criticise the Secretary of the Treasury for inflating the currency in violation of law.

Mr. ARCHER declared the bill to be a delusion, and said that the amount of $16,000,000 appropriated by the bill must necessarily cause a deficiency in the bill for $5,000,000. He charged the Committee on Appropriations with having shown no appreciation of the difficulty of the foreign relations of the country. The difficulty with Spain had not passed by. There had been a probability that the relations with Spain might remain peaceful while Castelar was at the head of the Spanish government, for Castelar was known to be a friend of the American republic, but that very friendship had caused his deposition, and in his place was now

BLOODY SERRANO,

who had nothing but hatred and dislike to the United States and yet the proposition was that the navy should stand not in the usual peace basis, but one fourth below it. No greater mistake could be made than in cutting down the navy in the cry of economy. True economy was to keep up a strong navy in order that war may be averted, not to be economical until war comes, and then launch out into wild expenditure.

The discussion was further continued by Messrs. Scofield, Cox and Wood, the latter contending that the American navy was ample enough and even too large if the people were to be taxed any further to maintain it. He thought the appropriation should be still further reduced. All expenditures of the government were profligately extravagant and should be cut down.

Mr. Hale hoped that the Republican side of the House would sustain the bill in the interest of economy.

The Committee then rose and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON January 9, 1873.

THE SENATE.

A memorial and petition were presented asking for amendments to the bankrupt law.

Mr. BOUTWELL, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the bill for the relief of aged or infirm pre-emption settlers on the public lands. Passed.

Mr. SARGENT introduced a bill for the protection of society in Utah. Also a bill to aid in the execution of the laws of that Territory. Referred,

The House bill making an appropriation of $20,000 for the legislative expenses of Colorado was passed.

Mr. CONKLING presented a petition asking that the coasting act be amended so as not to effect canal boats. Referred.

THE NATIONAL BANK BILL.

On motion of Mr. Morton, the Senate bill authorizing national banks that have decided to reduce their capital stock to withdraw a proportion of bonds upon retiring their own circulating notes, or depositing lawful money in the proportion provided by law was taken up together with the amendment of the Finance Committee, which provides that whenever such reduction shall be authorized, any notes of such bank thereafter coming into the Treasury of the United States shall be cancelled until the amount so cancelled, together with such as shall be redeemed shall equal the amount of the reduction authorized.

In the discussion of the bill Mr. Boutwell said that opinions, so generally manifested, that the Government of the United States is existing with a vast amount of its paper in circulation which had been dishonored was entirely erroneous. There was no obligation to pay rates at any particular time. They were redeemable at the pleasure of the Government and such was the spirit of the law.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) said he was surprised at the statement of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Boutwell) undertaking to defend the rights of the Government to postpone the day of paying its obligations without pretending to understand the niceties of the law. He knew that, as a business man, if any individual undertook to give out such paper, the courts would compel him to pay it. He believed the intention of the law was that the Government should pay these notes as early as possible.

Mr. HOWE said if he were Judge, he would not give judgment against the Government on one of these notes, but it did not follow that because the law was defectively framed, Congress was relieved from providing for the payment of the notes.

Mr. BOUTWELL said he had yet to learn how public credit was improved or the character of the country benefited by the statement that we are living in

FINANCIAL DISHONOR.

The nation could not be charged with dishonor when it had stipulated before hand what it would do; that it would redeem these obligations in coin. While this process was going on, the government was under no obligations to bring it to a result at any particular time. He did not believe the nation was living in dishonor.

Mr. HOWE said the Senator from Massachusetts (Boutwell) had made an admission that for five or six years the government had been acting in the direction of making its deferred promises equal in value to gold. He (Howe) did not see where the government had taken any step to that end. Business had, but the government had not.

Mr. LEWIS moved that when the Senate adjourn to-day, it be to meet on Monday next Agreed to—yeas, 32; nays 29.

THE NEVER-ENDING SALARY BILL.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed the consideration of the so-called salary bill.

Mr. SARGENT (Cal.) said he thought it unfortunate for the bill now under consideration that the Senate last evening adopted the amendment. The gentleman from Maryland (Hamilton) could not move a reconsideration of the amendment, not having voted for it, but hoped some Senator who did vote in the affirmative would move to reconsider.

Mr. WEIGHT said the Senator from California (Sargent) had intimated that by voting for the amendment he had sought out the President as the only one to receive the odium of receiving increased salary. The salary of Assistant Secretaries and others were increased by the bill as well as that of the President. The repeal did not affect them.

The amendment of Mr. Edwards offered last evening that a reduction of salaries should take effect from March 4, '73, and that the accounting officers of the Treasury shall compute the same accordingly, and make rateable monthly reductions from said salaries at the rate necessary to effect this provision within nine months next hereafter was rejected by a vote of yeas, 20; nays, 29.

Mr. BOREMAN moved to amend so that the salary of the President after March 4, '77, should be $35,000 per annum. Lost.

Mr. CLAYTON moved to recommit the bill and pending amendments to the Committee of Civil Service and Retrenchment with instructions to report a bill looking to a general reduction of all salaries of government officers, both civil and military, as far as it could be done, and that the salaries be equalized according to the nature of services rendered.

Mr. CLAYTON'S motion was lost. Nays, 41; yeas, 19. The question then being on concurring in the Senate substitute for the House bill, Mr. Hamlin, pending a vote, moved to amend the House bill by fixing the salary of senators, members and delegates at $5,500 per annum insted of $6,000.

SALARY OF MEMBERS FIXED AT $5,000.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to amend by inserting $5,000 instead of $5,500 agreed to. Yeas, 31; nays 28.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to strike out in the House bill the words actual individual expenses of each senator, representative and delegate, and insert the words "mileage allowed by law prior to the passage of the act of March 3, '73."

A discussion ensued relative to the system of mileage, after which Morrill's amendment was rejected.

MORE AMENDMENTS.

Mr. CRAGIN offered an amendment that no mileage should be allowed for the first session of the Forty-third Congress. Adopted.

Mr. EDMUND'S amendment was agreed to. Yeas, 35; nays, 25.

Mr. MERRIMAN moved to insert after the word "mileage and other allowance." Agreed to.

Mr. GORDON offered an amendment to reduce the salaries of all army and navy officers 25 per cent., whose pay exceeds $2,000 per annum, and of all heads of departments and other officers of the government whose pay exceeds that sum, and is not fixed by the Constisution of the United States.

Mr. WRIGHT hoped the gentleman would not press the amendment now, as he did not desire to endanger the passage of this bill. Any other time, he would gladly join the gentlemen to effect this feduction.

Mr. GORDON hoped there would be a vote upon it. The people of the country demanded practical economy, and they did not want the military elevated at the expense of the civil branch.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to strike out that portion of the amendment relative to army and navy officers.

Mr. MORTON hoped that the bill to repeal the act of March 3d would not be embarrassed with this amendment, which undertook to make general salary laws.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he was ready to inquire into the compensation of all officers of the government, but would not favor a reduction of the salaries of men who had served their country faithfully.

Mr. DENNIS introduced a bill to provide the arming and equipping the whole body of the militia of the United States. Referred.

Pending the discussion on the salary bill, the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned until Monday.

THE HOUSE.

A number of bills were reported, including one by Mr. Randall, to regulate the drawing and summoning of jurors in the U. S. District and Circuit Courts.

THE FORTIFICATION BILL.

Mr. STARKWEATHER, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the fortification bill, which was made the special order for Wednesday next. The bill appropriates $994,000.

Mr. E. H. ROBERTS (N. Y.) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to credit assistant Treasurer Hillhouse, of New York, with $185,000 the proceeds of the sale of internal revenue stamps embezzled from his office without any neglect of his own. The bill was passed after discussion, which turned on the reference of the Chorpenning Claim, just before recess, to the Judiciary Committee, instead of to the Committee on Claims. Messrs. Dawes and Beck commented severely upon it, the reference having been made not in open house, but by petition under the rule, and the latter gave notice that he would move to discharge the Judiciary Committee from the consideration of the subject, giving as a reason therefor that Mr. Cessna, who was peculiarly connected with the claim, was a member of the Judiciary Committee and would be, therefore a judge of his own case.

Mr. O'NEILL presented a memorial from the national Board of Trade for a commission consisting of the Attorney-General and seven merchants, bankers and manufacturers to revise the bankrupt law; also for a national system of quarantine.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE DEATH OF JAMES BROOKS.

At three o'clock, the death of James Brooks was announced by his successor, Mr. Cox, and eulogies of the deceased pronounced by Messrs. Cox, Ward, Dawes and Kelly.

The death of Mr. W. D. Fostor (Mich.) was then announced, and two of his colleagues Messrs. Waldron and Williams delivered eulogies of his character. The House then adjourned with an agreement that to-morrow's session be devoted exclusively to debate.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, January 11.—A caucus of the members of the Legislature, who are also Grangers, was held at Jefferson city last night. It is understood they resolved to demand retrenchment and reform in all departments of the State Government; declared that railroads have no vested rights, and that corporations must submit to laws as govern individuals; that the National Bank law should be repealed; that the Government should issue its own currency without the intervention of corporate bodies.

LEGISLATIVE GRANGE TO BE ORGANIZED.

Another meeting will be held in a few days, at which it is expected a legislative grange will be organized. It is stated that the granger members will act as a unit on all questions of financial policy and political reforms without regard to former political associations. They will introduce bills providing for cheaper railroad rates and for semi-annual payment of taxes; they also propose establishing a Grangers' Bank at St. Louis and other cities of the State and pack their own hogs next season.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, January 11.—A bill introduced in the State Legislature to suppress disorders in the State, embraces practically all recommendations contained in Governor Leslie's recent message on the subject. It provides for the appointment of a special commissioner with power to hold examining courts in sections infested with lawless bands, where constituted authorities are powerless to suppress them.

SUSPENSIONS.

ALBANY, January 10.—Finley, Lawson & Co., the branch of the Boston dry goods house, is reported suspended, with liabilities amounting to $80,000.

NEW ORLEANS, January 10.—Lapene & Ferre, grocers and sugar planters, failed, and have been forced into bankruptcy. Their liabilities are reported large.

WASHINGTON.

THE CHIEB JUSTICESHIP.

WASHINGTON, January 9.—The President has nominated Caleb Cushing to be Chief Justice.

The nomination occasioned much surprise in all quarters to-day, and it was a matter of astonishment to himself, as he had made arrangements to leave this country on the 24th for Madrid.

When General Babcock appeared at the main door of the Senate this afternoon announcing a message from the President in writing, every eye was turned upon him, as it was generally believed the package he held in his hand contained the nomination for Chief Justice.

THE NOMINATION CAUSES A GREAT SENSATION IN THE SENATE.

Senator Conkling, who sits near the middle aisle, intercepted the messenger on his way to the desk, and taking the list of nominations from him, hurriedly glanced over them, exclaiming in a tone loud enough to be heard in the galleries, "Chief Justice." At this a large number of Senators jumped from their seats, and gathered about him, and in a moment the name "Caleb Cushing" was audibly whispered from Senator to Senator.

Senator Thurman remained on the floor in an animated conversation with Senator Conkling for some time. Senators Sumner and Boutwell had their heads together, and an unusual hum of conversation on the floor indicated that the nomination caused quite a sensation.

In view of the reports heretofore prevalent as to the nomination of Senator Morton for the Chief Justiceship, it is proper to say that he was neither consulted nor tendered an appointment.

MILITARY MATTERS.

The Secretary of War was again before the House Military Committee this morning to give a further explanation of his views on the proposed reduction of ranks and file of the army. He agrees with General Sherman and other high military authorities in deeming any such reduction unwise and contrary to the interest of true economy.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The Commissioner of internal revenue is much encouraged by the receipts of his bureau; so far for this month, they are $3,000,000 and the prospect is they will soon be restored to what they were before the late panic.

ESTIMATES REDUCED ONLY TEN MILLIONS.

Several members of the appropriation committee think the estimates will be cut down about ten millions of dollars. This will not be sufficient to bring the expenditures within the receipts for the next fiscal year, and therefore some measure of treasury relief will be necessary.

POST ROADS AND CANALS.

The House Committee on Post Roads and Canals, this morning, further considered McCrary's bill to regulate commerce by railroads among the States, and favorably disposed of five of its fourteen sections. The fourth section, prescribing the powers of the board of nine commissioners, was amended to amplify their powers and prescribe a longer term for holding office than four years.

The Committee of Ways and Means to-day instructed its Chairman to report adversely on bills to remove taxes on friction matches and stamps.

Secretary Belknap does not coincide with General Sherman as to the uselessness of our sea fortifications generally, but thinks that they ought to be completed and rendered more effective, particularly those of New York, Boston, Portland, New Orleans and on the Florida coast.

RESIGNATION OF JUDGE DURELL.

It is stated by Louisianians here now that Judge Durell, of that State, has placed his resignation at the disposal of the President.

WASHINGTON, January 10.—The United States naval court yesterday examined Capt. Whitney, to whom the Virginius was delivered at Bahia Honda, Lieutenant Marix, who commanded her from Bahia Honda to Tortugas, and engineer Harris, who inspected her at the latter place. The object of the investigation was to ascertain the immediate and remote cause of the sinking of the vessel.

Capt. Whitney testified that when he took charge of the steamer there was no appearance of any leaks. He considered her in a safe condition to make a voyage to New York in fair weather. Calhoun, who was on board the Virginius, testified that considerable exertion was necessary to keep the vessel clear of water from her s'art from Tortugas. On December 23d, he signaled the Ossipee, "can go no further north, dock at Charleston." The Ossipee replied, "we are bound for Charleston." On December 24th, the chief engineer of the Ossipee went on board the Virginius to inspect the boilers, the crown sheet of the after boiler having collapsed, and the same day the Ossipee signaled "we will continue up the coast." Her course was then changed to the northeast.

The remainder of the testimony confirms the previous press dispatches.

GREAT RAILWAL PROJECT.

Representative Hurlburt, of Illinois, member of the Committee on Railways and Canals, will probably to-morrow introduce a bill, the features of which he foreshadowed at the meeting of the friends of cheap transportation last night, for the construction of a double track freight railway from New York to Council Bluffs with branches to Chicago and St. Louis, the railway to be constructed and operated by a corporation under the auspices of the General Government and controlled by a Board of Commissioners, the rates for transportation on cereals to be fixed at five mills per ton per mile for any distance over seven hundred and fifty miles, the entire length of the road being fifteen hundred miles; for shorter distances than seven hundred and fifty miles, the rates are to be a little more than five mills per ton per mile. The road is to be operated exclusively as a freight road for cereals, stock and other productions. Trains will move at the quickest but most economical rate of speed, which will be at least ten miles an hour. The cost of the road is estimated at one hundred and seventy-five million dollars, including necessary rolling stock.

Government aid is suggested in a guarantee of five per cent. interest on thirty million bonds. The capacity of the road will be sixty thousand tons a day each way. The commissioners are to fix the various rates of transportation, and make suitable provision for the care and safety of freight carried. When the road shall earn beyond what is necessary for the payment of the interest on the capital stock, and eight per cent. dividend, the rates of freight originally established are to be reduced.

CHICAGO.

DEPARTURE OF DELEGATES.

CHICAGO, January 10.—This evening, Charles Randolph, secretary of the National Board of Trade, of the delegates from the Board of Trade, left for Baltimore, where the National Board convenes next week. The names of the delegates are as follows: Chas. E. Culver, Wm. Brainard, A. M. Wright, K. C. Dore, Murry Nelson, S. H. McCrea and J. W. Preston.

NUMBER OF HOGS PACKED.

The latest number of hogs packed in this city since November 1st, is 1,154,388 against 788,210 the same time last year Milwaukee reports 218,415 against 144,118 last year.

STATE ELECTIONS.

FULL TEXT OF THE BILL INTRODUCED BY COL. ALEX. M'CLURE IN THE STATE SENATE ON TUESDAY.

Col. Alex. McClure has introduced the following bill into the State Senate, to provide for State elections under the new Constitution. It has already passed a first reading. We commend it to the careful perusal of our readers:

SECTION 1. That the general election laws of the Commonwealth are hereby extended and made applicable to the city of Philadelphia, with all the provisions and penalties except as hereinafter mentioned.

SEC. 2. That at the township, ward, borough and city election, to be held on the third Tuesday of February next, and annually thereafter, the qualified electors of each election district or precinct shall elect one judge of election and two inspectors of election, to serve as election officers for the ensuing year, but each voter shall vote for but one inspector of election, and the two receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected. Two canvassers for each election district shall be elected, in like manner, as inspectors of election, and they shall be assessors, and perform all the duties of assessors, as now prescribed by law, in all districts except where, by special laws relating to municipalities, the duties of assessors are now otherwise provided for. The canvassers shall, during the month of August of each year, go together in person to every residence in their respective districts, and register the name, age, occupation, with street and number of residence, if in a numbered city or town, of every person known to them to be a qualified elector, or who shall satisfactorily establish his right to vote, and after the name of each person so registered shall be marked "householder," "private resident," or "boarder," giving name of the keeper of the hotel, restaurant or boarding-house at which he is a boarder.

In case any person shall claim to be registered as a qualified elector who shall fail to satisfy both of said registers of his right to vote, such name shall be registered on a separate list, to be marked disputed list, and the regular registry and the disputed list shall each be made out by streets, in boroughs and cities, with the names in alphapetical order in triplicates, and shall all be signed and sworn to by both of said canvassers, which certificate and affidavit shall set forth in words and figures the number of names appearing on the regular registry and "disputed lists," and one of said copies shall be returned to the commissioners of the city or county on or before the first day of September, and one to be retained by each of the canvassers. The commissioners of the several counties shall have not less than five copies of said lists printed or written within ten days after they shall be returned to them, one copy of which shall be preserved in the commissioners' office, and be open to the examination of citizens; one shall be posted at the place of holding the election, and the original list shall be furnished, with the proper election papers, to the judge of the election district, and the Commissioners of any county in which there is a city of thirty thousand or more inhabitants shall have no less than ten copies of the lists for each precinct of said cities printed within twenty days after the return of the same to them, one copy of which shall be preserved in the Commissioners' office, and be open to the examination of citizens, and the original lists shall be furnished to the judge of the election district, and the residue shall be posted at the most public places in the precinct, including one at the place the election is held. Any person on the disputed list, or whose name shall not appear on the registry of voters, who shall prove payment of taxes by the production of the proper receipt for the same, or make proof of the payment of the same by his own oath, and whose other necessary qualifications shall be proven as provided by the general election laws of the State, shall be entitled to vote, and in all such cases the election officers shall mark opposite the name of the voter the names and residence of the citizens vouching for such voter, and write upon any tax receipt the word "voted," with date and precinct. If any person whose name is on the regular registry shall be challenged by another registered voter as to his right to vote for non-residence or for any other reason that would disqualify an elector, the person so challenged shall be entitled to vote only by furnishing the testimony under oath of two qualified electors whose names are on the regular registry to rebut the grounds of challenge, and in such cases the names and residence of the vouchers shall be entered opposite the name of the voter. Any election officer refusing to respect a challenge made by a qualified elector shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding $500 for each offence, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the Court. Election officers shall designate on the list of voters the names of voters voting during each hour of the day. The polls shall be opened at seven o'clock A. M., and closed at six o'clock P. M.

SEC. 3. As soon as the polls shall close the officers of election shall proceed to count all the votes cast for each candidate voted for, and make out a full return of the same in triplicate, with a return-sheet in addition; in all of which the votes received by each candidate shall be given after his name, first in words and again in figures, and shall be signed by all of said officers and certified by watchers, and any officer refusing to sign or certify, or either of them, shall write upon each of the returns his or their reasons for not signing or certifying them. The vote, as soon as counted, shall also be publicly and fully declared from the window to the citizens present. The triplicate returns shall be enclosed in envelopes and be sealed in the presence of the officers, and one given to the judge, which shall contain one list of voters, tally-paper, and oaths of officers, with the return-sheet, which shall not be sealed, and one to each of the inspectors, and on the outside of each package shall be written the names and residences of the judge and inspectors, and of the watchers, if any. All judges living within twelve miles of the Prothonotary's office shall, before twelve o'clock meridian of the day after the election, and all other judges shall before twelve o'clock meridian of the second day after the election, deliver to the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of the county his sealed return and the return-sheet, which sheets shall be open to public examination by citizens, and shall be preserved in bound volumes in said office. At twelve o clock on the said second day following any election the prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas shall present the returns to the said court, and the minority inspector of each election district or precinct shall then also present his sealed return directly to the said court. In counties where there is no resident president judge the associate judges shall perform the duties imposed upon the Court of Common Pleas. The returns presented by the prothonotary shall be opened by said court and computed by such of its officers and such sworn assistants as the court shall appoint in the presence of the judge or judges of said court, and the returns certified, and certificates of election issued under the seal of the court, as is now required to be done by return judges, and the vote as so computed and certified shall be made a matter of record in said court. The sessions of the said courts shall be open to the public, and in case the return of any election district shall be missing when the returns are presented; or in case of complaint of a qualified elector under oath, charging palpable fraud or mistake, and particularly specifying the alleged fraud or mistake, or where fraud or mistake is apparent on the return, the court shall examine the return presented by the minority inspector, supply missing returns and if in the judgment of the court it shall be necessary to a just return, said court shall issue summary process against the election officers and watchers, if any of the election districts are complained of, to bring them forthwith into court with all election papers in their possession, and if palpable mistake or fraud shall be discovered, it shall, upon such hearing as may be deemed necessary to enlighten the court, be corrected by the court and so certified, but all allegations of palpable fraud or mistake shall be decided by the said court within three days after the day the returns are brought into court for computation; and the said inquiry shall be directed only into palpable fraud or mistake, and shall not be deemed a judicial adjudication to conclude any contest now or hereafter to be provided by law. In counties where there are three or more judges of said court learned in the law, at least three or more judges shall sit to compute and certify returns, unless unavoidably prevented. When two or more counties are connected for the election of any officer, the courts of such counties shall each appoint a return judge to meet at such time and place as required by law to compute and certify the vote of such districts. All officers provided for by this act shall be sworn and compensated as like officers are qualified and paid by existing laws. Special elections shall be regulated and conducted in like manner as general elections; and by the same officers, who shall perform the same duties and be subject to the same penalties as are provided for general elections.

SEC. 4. That all election districts in any of the counties of this Commonwealth wherein there are not election officers qualified as required by the Constitution, the Court of Common Pleas of the proper county shall proceed promptly, after the passage of this act, to fill all vacancies in the election boards of such election districts; or said board may, in their discretion, appoint five reputable qualified electors of their proper county as Commissioners of Election, not more than three of whom shall be of any one political party, and in case of disagreement by the Judges of any Court as to their appointment, three shall be appointed by the political majority of said Court, and two by the minority Judge or Judges, to prepare a list of election officers, and present the same to the Court for confirmation, and when considered, corrected and confirmed by the Court, and the persons so appointed shall constitute the election officers to serve until their successors can be chosen at the next annual February election. The judges so appointed shall, as nearly as can be ascertained, be selected from the political organization that has a majority in the precinct. Minority inspectors of elections, and judges of election from the political party represented by the minority of the commissioners of elections, shall be selected only with the concurrence of the minority commissioners, and in case of disagreement of the commissioners to such minority inspectors and judges, the minority commissioners shall have the right to select such officers for the approval of the court. The two inspectors of election for any precinct shall not both be of the same political party. Upon the application to said court of five qualified electors, alleging underneath that any election officer is incompetent, or of notoriously bad repute, or that the inspectors of any precinct are of one political party or are in the same political interest relating to any officer to be voted for, or that the judge of election represents the political minority instead of the political majority of the precinct, the court shall hear such complaint promptly, and if the allegations, or any of them, are sustained, remove such officer or officers, and appoint proper persons in his or their stead. Upon the application of five qualified electors, made to the said court under oath, at any time within twenty days of any general or special election, alleging that the existing registry of any ward, borough, precinct, city or county is materially incorrect, canvassers shall be promptly appointed for all districts complained of in which such officers have not been elected as hereinbefore required to be appointed, and the two canvassers for any district shall not both be of the same political organization, and shall be subject to complaint and removal, as are inspectors of election. The said canvassers shall be ordered by said court forthwith to make a new registry of their respective precincts as hereinbefore directed, and return the same within ten days to the County Commissioners, and within five dates thereafter the said commissioners shall have written or printed and posted the proper lists, as hereinbefore directed.

SEC. 5. All judges, inspectors and clerks of any election held under this act shall, before entering upon their duties, be duly sworn or affirmed in the presence of each other. The judge shall be sworn by the minority inspector, and the inspectors and clerks shall be sworn by the judge. Certificates of such swearing or affirming shall be duly made out and signed by the officers so sworn and attested by the officer who administered the oath. If any judge or minority inspector refuses or fails to swear the officers of election in the manner required by this act, or if any officer of election shall act without being first duly sworn, or if any officer of election shall sign the form of oath without being duly sworn, or if any judge or minority inspector shall certify that any officer was sworn when he was not, it shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, the officer or officers so offending shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both in the discretion of the court.

W. S. HAVEN'S WILL.

A SECOND ONE OFFERED FOR PROBATE.

Some weeks ago a will of W. S. Haven, deceased, was probated in the Register's office, bearing date of January 9th, 1872. This was supposed to be the only will extant, but yesterday another will was offered which disposes of the decedent's property in a very different manner from the first one. On the first will, letters of administration were granted to Mrs. Haven on December 30, 1873.

The following is the second will offered:

NOVEMBER 9th, 1873.

"I give to Lizzie and Curtis S Haven, at my death, the following stocks and certificates. All my private papers which are in my bureau; N. A. Life Insurance stock; one policy on my life; Flint Steel river mining stock; A. V. R. R. Stock; McKeesport car company stock; Ohio and P. R. R. Co. stock; oil stocks; two acres of land at Swissdale; my gold watch to Curtis and gold spectacles to mother Rahe, and all things Lizzie has purchased for which I am responsible; also my French clock.

WM. S. HAVEN.

The will bears the appearance of having been written by a lady, and the signature though similar to the one on the first will, yet differs somewhat from it.

If the parties succeed in proving the genuineness of this latter document it will make quite a different disposal of the estate from that contemplated.

MASONIC.

Right Worshipful Grand Master Alfred R. Potter, of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, A. F. and A. M., has made his appointments of new committees and Deputy Grand Masters for the ensuing Masonic year. Among the chaplains are Rev. J. J. McIllyar, of Pittsburgh, and Rev. Robert M. Wallace, of Altoona. Hon. Alfred Slack, of Allegheny, has been appointed Junior Grand Deacon. James Herdman of this city, is made a member of the Finance Committee.

Following are among the District Deputy Grand Masters:

For Butler, Lawrence, Mercer and Beaver, Branton H. Henderson; Westmoreland and Indiana, Richard Coulter, Allegheny, Dr. A. M. Pollock; Clarion Armstrong and Jefferson, W. B. Meredith; Washington and Greene, Frederick Whittlesey; Warren, Venango and Forest, Charles W. Mackey; Crawford, Pearson, Church, Fayette and Somerset, William Chatland; Erie, Wm. Hinord, Jr.

LAMENTABLE DEATH.

A short time ago the young wife of Mr. W. H. Gildenfenny started on a visit to some friends in Martinsburg, Virginia. The time of her expected return was nearly at hand, when Mr. G. received a telegraphic dispatch, informing him of her serious illness. He needed no urging to go to her side, but started immediately. Before he arrived the dread disease pnuemonia, which had so unexpectedly attacked her proved fatal. The grief stricken husband arrived only to learn that the spirit had departed.

Mrs. Gildenfenny was the daughter of Thomas Collins, of North Fayette township. She was beautiful, accomplished, only in her twenty-first year; having been married but about a year and a half at the time of her lamentable death. She was possessed of every good and beautiful quality of heart which endeared her to all who knew her, and caused her death to be deplored by a large circle of friends.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

N. Holmes & Sons, Bankers, No. 57 Market street furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

BONDS.

Gold	111⅛
U. S. Sixes, 1881	116⅞
U. S. Sixes, 1881 (coupons)	117¼
Five-Twenties, 1862	113⅜
Five-Twenties, 1864	115⅜
Five-Twenties, 1865	116¼
Five-Twenties, 1865 (new issue)	115¼
Five-Twenties, 1867	116⅞
Five-Twenties, 1868 (coupons)	116⅞
Ten-Forties	112⅜
Ten-Forties (coupons)	113¼
Currency Sixes	114⅜
New Five Per Cents	112⅜

STOCKS.

Western Union	77⅜
Adams Express	92½
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	69
American Express	59⅛
United States Express	70⅜
Pacific Mail	40⅜
New York Central	103
Erie	47⅞
Harlem	121⅛
Michigan Central	
Michigan Southern	83⅜
Union Pacific	34¼
Illinois Central	100
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	86
Northwestern	61⅜
Northwestern preferred	72
Northwestern common	61⅜
Rock Island	106¼
Milwaukee and St. Paul	49⅜
Milwaukee and St. Paul	72⅜
Toledo and Wabash	59⅝
Fort Wayne	91
Chicago and Alton	109⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	34⅛
St. Paul	48⅛
St. Paul preferred	[illegible]
C. C. and I. C.	29⅜
B. H. and E.	3⅜

CLOSING QUOTATIONS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 14.—Following are the closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. Coupons, 1881	117⅛
Five-Twenties, 1862	113⅛
Five-Twenties, 1864	115⅛
Five-Twenties, 1865	116⅛
Five-Twenties, 1865, (new)	115⅛
Five-Twenties, 1867	116⅛
Five-Twenties, 1868	116⅛
New Fives	112⅛
Ten-Forties	113⅛
Currency Sixes	114⅛

STATE BONDS,

Bankers bill	483
Missouri	92
Tennessee, old	79⅜
Tennessee, new	79⅜
Virginia, new	45
Virginia, old	40
North Carolina, old	16⅛
North Carolina, new	14

STOCKS.

Canton	70
Western Union Telegraph	77⅜
Quick Silver	29⅜
Adams Express	92⅜
Fargo	68⅛
American Express	60
United States Express	71
Pacific Mail	40⅜
New York Central	103⅞
Erie	47⅜
Erie preferred	74
Harlem	125⅜
Harlem preferred	122
Michigan Central	84
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	88
Northwestern common	61⅛
Northwestern preferred	74
Rock Island	107⅜
New Jersey Central	99
St. Paul	48⅛
St. Paul preferred	72⅜
Toledo and Wabash	48⅜
Toledo and Wabash preferred	70
Fort Wayne	91
Terre Haute	9
Terre Haute preferred	30
Chicago and Alton	108⅛
Chicago and Alton preferred	110
Ohio and Mississippi	34⅛
Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati	79
Burlington and Quincy	102⅛
Lake Shore	84⅛
Panama	32⅛
Illinois Central	103⅛
Union Pacific	34⅛
Central Pacific	96⅛
Union	85
Hartford and Erie	3
Delaware & Lackawana	109⅛

THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, January 15, 1874.

REMARKS—The markets continue to move along steadily, presenting nothing very new or important. As before noted there was a better feeling manifested in regard to certain articles, buyers being more numerous and more inclined to take hold. The prospect is favorable to dealers generally, and that the good time expected is not far distant. The weather continues pleasant for the season. Our rivers continue in fine navigable order from one end to the other. Bacon—The market was steady with a good trade demand at prices that have been current for some days; the leading houses have a good stock on hand and are evidently well pleased with the situation. Flour—The market was a firm one with a good demand for home purposes and the demand for export on the increase. The millers still complain of the high prices of wheat, which is still going up; but then arrises the question what are they going to do about it? The competition among dealers makes this city one of the cheapest markets to be found. Apples—The receipts are again on the increase; prices have undergone no change.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received since our last:

Flour, bbls	2,765	Apples, bbls	129
Corn, sks	1,383	Wheat, sks	1,196
Barley, sks	710	Butter, kgs	30
Cheese, bxs	—	Oats, sks	721
Rye, sks	142	Bacon, tcs	17
Bacon, pcs	1,836	Potatoes, bush.	806

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted. From store in a jobbing way the usual advance is obtained:

APPLE BUTTER—The supply was up with the demand; the rates are 65@75c per gallon.

APPLES—The receipts are again on the increase with a supply equal to the demand; prices ranging from $2@3@4 00 per barrel.

ASHES—We have no change to note as relates to prices or demand; figures are omitted.

ALES—The demand has fallen off; there is however no change in prices; India ale $11 00 per bbl.; Porter $10; XX ale $10; X ale $8@9; half barrels in proportion.

BAGGING—In fair supply; Penn Mill two bushel, 35c; two half bushel, 42c; three do 50c.

BEANS—The demand is improving; we can report sales in a regular way at $2@2 25 per bbl.; prices look up.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull with sales at 3¾@4c.

BEESWAX—In ample supply; sales were made in a jobbing way at 25@30c per pound.

BROOM CORN—Stocks in first hands light; the demand however purely local; red 5@6½c; green 7@8c; hurl 9@10c per lb.

BROOMS—The local rates are: No. 2 $2 per doz.; No. 3 $2 50; No. 4 $3; No. 5 $3 25; No. 6 $3 50; carpet brooms $4 per doz.

BUTTER—Dealers report the demand improving for choice lots; previous prices being maintained; prime to choice 28@32c; fair to medium 20@24c; common 8, 10@12c.

CRANBERRIES—In fair supply; sales: $10@12 50 per bbl.; $3 50@4 by the box.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Steady at $7 50@8 per case.

CHEESE—There have been no receipts for several days; market firm and prices are looking up; sales of prime Ohio Factory at 14½@15c; New York Goshen 15@15½c; Nutmeg 17c; Young America 18c; Sweitzer Ohio 16@17c per lb.

COKE—The market is dull the supply being in excess of the demand; sales were made at $3 25@3 50 delivered.

CANNED GOODS—The demand is improving; we quote tomatoes $2 25@2 35; per dozen for 3 lb cans; peaches $3 25@3 30; 2 lb cans $2 25@2 30; corn, Winslows $2 75@3 00 per dozen.

DRESSED HOGS—Are firm at 6@7c per lb.

EGGS—There was a moderate demand at 25@28c per dozen.

FLOUR—The market continues to rule firm at prices that were current for some days; spring wheat $7 25@7 75; the latter for choice; red winter wheat $9@9 75. Rye flour $5 25@5 50.

GRAIN—Firmness was the ruling feature of the market. Wheat—The receipts show an increase over the previous week; we quote: red winter $1 58@1 60; amber $1 65@1 67; white $1 70@1 75. Oats are gaining in strength; mixed 53c; white 55c. Corn—Ear scarce and wanted at 70@73c; old shelled sells readily at 75@78c per bush. Rye steady, with sales at 95c@$1 per bush. Barley—Prices range from $1 25@1 50 per bushel.

GROCERIES—We have to report a fair market and a good trade demand, as will be perceived by reference to quotations. The bottom has been reached some days since, and prices for leading staples are steadily advancing. The following are the latest.

Coffee—Choice Rio 32@34c; good to prime 31@32c; fair 28@30c; Roasted one-pound packages 35c; loose 34½c.

Sugars—Patent cut loaf 12½c; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated 11¼@11½c; Standard A 10½c; B 10⅜c; Ex. C 10¼c; Circle C 10c; Franklin Extra C 9½c; Franklin No. 2 Extra C 9c; Yellow Sugars 8@9c, as to quality.

Molasses—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, 75c; fair to prime old 65@70c.

Syrups—Extra white drips 70c; sugar drips 60c; amber 60@65c; lower grades 35@40c, as to quality.

Rice—Choice Carolina 9¼c; Patna 8½c; Rangoon 7¾@8c.

Oat Meal—Per keg $4 50; per bbl $8 50. Pearl barley, Nos. 3 and 4 6¾c per lb.

Spices—Green pepper 28c; grain allspice 20c; whole cloves 45c; cassia 40c; nutmegs $1 35; ground spices in 6lb cans, mustard 38c; allspice 25c; cinnamon 55c; ginger 30c; cloves 45c; Cayenne pepper 55c; white pepper 65c.

Candles—Mould candles 12c; sterine 14c; star do 19c per lb.

HOMINY—The market is well supplied; we note sales in a regular way at $4 75@5 25 per bbl.

HAY—Under more liberal receipts, the market was less firm; prices have undergone no quotable change; sales of baled on wharf and from depot at $18 00@23 00 per ton, wagon lots sold at $22 00@28 00 per ton.

ONIONS—Market firm, with sales in a regular way at $5@7 per bbl.

POULTRY—The demand is improving; we note sales dressed chickens 10@12c per lb; turkeys 15@16c per lb.

POTATOES—Are steady; sales by the car load at $1 10@1 12 per bush.

PROVISIONS—Market steady at the following: Sugar cured hams 12½c; shoulders 9½c; plain 8¾c; breakfast bacon 11½c; dried beef 16c; beef tongues $7 50 per dozen; rib sides 9c; short rib 9½c; clear rib, 10c. Mess pork $16 75; ham sausages 10c. Lard, tierces 10¼c; half bbls 10⅝c.

RAGS—Quiet and unchanged, with sales at 2¾@3c per lb.

SALT—Steady; $1 60 by the car load; $1 80 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS—No demand for clover or timothy seed; flaxseed firm at $1 85@1 90 per bushel.

WHISKEY—Sales of high wines at $1@1 02 per gal.

RECEIPTS OF PIG IRON, METAL, ORE AND BLOOMS.

The following are the receipts of metal, iron and ore by the different railroads:

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO.

	Cars.
Nimick & Co., metal	46
Byers, McC. & Co., metal	8
J. Reamer, metal	5
E. S. Blake, metal	1
Total	60

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

R. Wistal, metal	10
McK., D. & Co., metal	3
J. Reamer, metal	4
J. Moorhead, metal	3
Caughey & H., blooms	1
Total	21

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, January 15, 1874.

REMARKS—The market yesterday was a quiet one, prices ruling about the same as the day previous, and buyers are offering lower figures; this, however, did not meet the views of holders who were not in a humor to accept lower figures. The result was sales were restricted.

CRUDE.

The market was a quiet one and we heard of no sales. The following sales were made at

PARKER'S.

1,000 bbls Union	1 27
1,500 do United	1 15

For prices at other points see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market was quiet; holders were not anxious to force sales; we quote at 11¾c at the works.

Philadelphia—Market quiet; spot 13½c; February 13¾c; March 14@14¼c; April 14¼@14½c.

New York—High test 14@14¼c; ordinary 13⅜c.

OIL BARRELS.

Market quiet; city $1 90c; country $1 85.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, January 14.—The Herald says: The petroleum market remains very quiet and not materially changed throughout the oil regions. On the upper road the market was quoted at $1 35@1 37½. The market in Oil City was quoted at $1 30. At Parker's United pipe was held at $1 15 and Union pipe at $1 27½. The following were the sales:

UPPER ROAD.

1,000 bbls spot	$1 35
1,000 do do	1 35
1,000 do do	1 37½
1,000 do do	1 37½

OIL CITY.

1,000 bbls spot	$1 30

PARKER'S.

1,500 do United	1 15
1,000 bbls Union	1 27½

NEW YORK January 14.—Closing of the 13th. Crude in bulk, but little bought after a general decline of ⅛c; crude, in shipping orders, inactive and nominal at 5⅜c; refined held firmly without activity; high test 14@14½c for prompt delivery; ordinary, in cargo lots, nominally 13⅜c for prompt delivery; 500 bbls sold at 13½c; naptha dull and depressed; sales of 1,200 bbls city at 7¾c, refined; cases steady at 18¾@19c. Philadelphia quiet but firm at 13½c in January; 2,000 bbls first half of February at 13½c.

PHILADELPHIA, January 14.—Market dull; S. W. 13½c; crude in bulk 5c; cases 18½c; sales none; futures, February, 13¾c; March 14@14¼c; April 14¼@14½c.

ROUSEVILLE, January 14.—Market quiet at $1 15.

PETROLEUM CENTER, January 14.—Market quiet and steady at $1 15.

TIDIOUTE, January 14.—Market quiet and unchanged at $1 15.

TITUSVILLE, January 15.—Market quiet at $1 07½@1 37½.

OIL CITY, January 14.—Market quiet at $1 25.

PARKER'S LANDING, January 14.—Market quiet at $1 12½.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, Jan. 15, 1873.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle this week up to this time of writing have been very fair. The quality of the stock offering is fair, among them being several fine droves from Southern Ohio. The attendance of buyers was not so good as expected, and those here showed very little inclination to make trade lively. In fact they are holding off for lower prices, and at this writing the chances are in their favor. Advices from the East this week are of a favorable character and buyers are bearing down the market. Prices are said to be at least ¼c with trade slow at the decline.

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lb steers fine and smooth	$6 50
do 1,300	6 00@6 25
Prime 1,200	5 50@5 75
do 1,100	5 00@5 25
Fair 1,000	4 25@4 75
Common	3 50@4 00

HOGS.

The receipts of hogs were light and the market steady but unchanged with but little stock selling. Buyers wished to purchase at lower figures but sellers are not willing to sell and as stocks are not accumulating in the pens, at this writing, prices are unchanged, and as the weather is very favorable for packing there is no immediate prospect of any decline. The following are the rates at which sales were made:

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia	$6 00
Prime do	5 80
Yorkers	5 50@5 65

SHEEP.

The run of sheep was fair and in quality most of the offerings were medium and lower grades. Trade was slow and prices a shade lower than last week.

PRICES.

Extra 100 lbs fine wool	$5 75
do 95 lbs do do	5 50
do 90 lbs do do	5 20
Prime 85 lbs do do	5 00

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, Jan. 15, 1873.

REMARKS—The stock of wool remaining in first hands in this section of the country as well as portions of Ohio is reported as being very light. The result is, prices are firm, with an upward tendency. Many lots are held out of the market. The advance before noted has been fully maintained. The rates are nominal, as follows: 40@45c, as per quality. There is, however, but few lots that could be had at these prices. Most buyers refuse to pay above what we have noted. The market demand in favor of holders. The eastern markets are less firm.

ALLEGHENY LIVESTOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, Jan. 15, 1873.

CATTLE.

The arrival of cattle exceeded twenty-seven cars; in addition to this there were several droves from Washington, Butler, Green, Mercer and Beaver county. Of the cattle received by rail ten loads were from Chicago and the balance from Ohio. In quality the arrivals from Chicago were good, in fact the best that were on sale. The supply was short of that of last week at least some five hundred head, and a tolerably fair market was expected. In this drovers were not disappointed. At the opening the market was slow, but soon became more active. All the good stock in the yards changed hands at good prices, medium and lower grades were not in good demand, and for these trade ruled slow. Prices compared with last week were a shade higher on common and medium grades. The following are the current rates:

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lb steers, fine and smooth	7 00@7 25
Extra 1,300 do	6 50@6 75
Prime 1,200 do	6 00@6 25
Prime 1,100 do	5 50@5 75
Fair 1,000 do	5 00@5 25
Common	4 00@5 00
Bulls	3 00@4 50
Cows	3 50@5 00
Fresh cows	$35 00@65 00

SHEEP.

The arrivals of sheep, as is usually the case this season of the year, was light. Trade was good on prime stock and slow and dull for common. Prices were unchanged as follows:

PRICES.

Extra 100 to 95 lbs	$5 75@6 00
do 90 lbs	5 25@5 50
Prime 90 lbs	4 75@5 00
Common	3 50@3 75

HOGS.

The run of hogs was light and the weather was good and favorable for trade. Prices were ½c higher than last week. All the stock was sold and the market closes firm.

PRICES:

Extra	$6 35
Prime	6 20
Good	6 00
Fair	5 80
Common	5 50

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, January 14.—Customs receipts $360,000. Treasury disbursements $478,000. The clearing house to-day cancalled the remaining $370,000 of loan certificates issued during the panic. The net reserve of the associated banks is $18,000,000 greater than this time last year, and is constantly increasing. Money very easy during the afternoon, and offered freely at 5 per cent. Sterling quiet at $4 82½ for sixty days, and $4 86 for sight.

Gold ranged at 111⅜@111⅝, closing at 111½. The carrying rates ranged at 2@7 per cent. Clearings $50,500,000. A better feeling prevailed in State bonds; prices improved. Governments closed strong, with an increased demand.

Stocks were weak until the first board, with a decline of ¼@1 per cent. The market then became strong and prices moved upward steadily to the close. In some cases the highest prices since the panic were made. The leading features were Lake Shore, N. Y. Central, Union Pacific, Pacific Mail, Western Union, C. C. & I. C. and Rock Island. Sales between ten and twelve o'clock were 159,000 shares, of which 28,000 were LakeShore, 26,000 Union Pacific, 27,000 New York Central, 14,000, Western Union, 18,000 Pacific Mail, 10,000 C. C. & I. C., 7,000 St. Paul, 5,000 Rock Island, and 5,000 Wabash.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

PRODUCE.

NEW YORK, January 14.—Cotton in demand at 17⅛c. Flour less active and lower; receipts 12,000; superfine western and state $6@6 50; common to good $6 90@7 15; white wheat, extra $7 60@8 65. Whisky heavy and lower at 98c cash. Wheat less active and lower; No 2 spring $1 60@1 63; No 2 Milwaukee $1 64@1 66; Minnesota spring $1 60. Rye and malt quiet. Barley scarce at $1 85. Corn firmer and in fair demand; old western mixed in store 92c; old yellow in store 92c; white afloat 90c. Oats quiet; mixed western and state 65@66c. Hay, hops and groceries quiet and unchanged. Petroleum dull; crude 5¾c; refined 13¼@13⅜c. Turpentine firm at 44c. Leather firm at 27½@30c; Orinoca 25½@26½c. Wool firmer. Domestic fleece 40@70c; unwashed 18@35c; pulled 25@52c. Pork heavy; mess $16¼; prime $15@15½; beef quiet; plain mess 8¾@11c; extra 11¾@13c; tierces quiet; cut meats dull; middles heavy; long clear 8¼c; lard dull and lower; prime steam 9¼c. Butter steady at 24@34c. Cheese 13¾c.

DRY GOODS.

Business was quiet to-day, owing to a heavy snow storm which checked operations. The market for cotton goods was quiet, but prices are steadily maintained. Cotton flannels are in moderate demand. Prints and fancy shirting in good request. Manchester spring prints opened at 10½c. Washington Mills grey worsted dress fabrics doing well. Fancy cassimeres, cloths and coatings quiet.

CHICAGO, January 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 spring $1 25½; No. 2 $1 23¾ cash; $1 25 seller February; No. 3 $1 17½. Corn dull and prices lower; No. 2 mixed 59¼c; cash or January 60¼c; February 66¼c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 41¼ spot; 42¾ February. Rye steady and in moderate demand; No. 1 79@81c. Barley quiet and unchanged; sales No. 3 at $1 24@1 40 outside for Northwestern. Provisions dull. Pork dull and declined $14 45. Lard lower, but closed steady at 9c. Bulk meats dull and unsettled; shoulders 5½@5⅝c; short rib middles 7¼c. Green meats steady; sales shoulders, 15 pounds average, 5½c; short rib middles 7c. Hams 16 pounds average 8¾@8⅞c. Dressed hogs quiet at 6@6⅛. Whisky in fair demand and market firm at 97½c.

CINCINNATI, January 14.—Cotton quiet at 16c. Flour—Demand fair and market firm. Wheat firm at $1 68@1 69. Corn firm at 63c. Oats dull at 45@50c. Rye firm at 93@95c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Provisions opened firm and closed a shade easier. Pork quiet at $15 50. Lard quiet at 8⅞@9¼c. Bulk meats—Little doing; shoulders 6¼c; clear rib 7⅝c; clear 7⅞@8c. Bacon firm at 7½, 8½@8¾c. Green meats quiet; clear rib 7¼@7¼c. Hams—18 and 19 lbs. average 8⅜c. Hogs steady; good shopping at $5 15@5 20. Whisky strong at 97c.

LOUISVILLE, January 14.—Cotton firm at 15⅝c. Flour held at an advance. Grain firm. Wheat unchanged. Corn 65@66c Oats 55@60c. Hay quiet. Provisions firm; pork 15¼@15½c; bulk shoulders 6¼c clear rib 7⅞@8c; clear 8¼@8¼c; bacon shoulders 7½c; clear rib 8¾c, clear 9c; lard steady at 9½@9¾c; keg 9¾@10¼c-good 8¾c. Whisky steady and in moderate demand.

PHILADELPHIA, January 14.—Flour, demand light: holders firm $5@5 50 for superfine; $7@7 25 for Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family. Wheat quiet; red $1 64; white $1 85@1 88. Rye steady 90@93c. Corn active 82@85c. Oats dull 60@62c. Petroleum in fair demand; crude 10@10½c; refined 12⅞@13¼c. Whisky held at $1 02 for western.

BALTIMORE, January 14.—Flour firm. Wheat steady. Corn firmer 87@88c. Oats firm 61@65c. Rye firm $1. Provisions quiet. Pork $16¾@17. Bulk shoulders 6½@6¾c; clear rib 8¼@8¼; clear 8⅜c. Bacon, shoulders 7⅞@8c; clear rib 9@9¼c; sugar cured hams 13@14c. Lard 9@9¼c. Butter unchanged. Coffee buoyant 29c. Whisky $1 02.

NASHVILLE, January 14.—Cotton dull at 13⅝@14⅛c. Flour quiet at $6 50@8 60. Wheat quiet at $1 35@1 55. Corn active at 67½c. Oats active at 57½@60c. Provisions steady. Lard 9½c. Bulk shoulders 6⅞c; clear rib sides 8½c; clear 8⅜c. Bacon shoulders 7½c. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at $1 02.

TOLEDO, January 14.—Wheat, demand fair and market firm; amber Michigan $1 50½ seller February; $1 53½ seller March $1 60; No. 1 red $1 55. Corn dull and lower; high mixed 65½c; seller February 66½c; seller March 68c; no grade 64c. new 68c. Corn, demand good with full prices; No. 1 49¼s; No. 2 48½c.

MILWAUKEE January 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 26½; No. 2 $1 23¾. Oats, demand good at 41c. Corn, demand fair and market firm; No. 2 mixed 62c Rye dull and nominal No. 1 79¼. Barley, demand fair and market firm: No. 1 $1 55.

BOSTON, January 14.—Wool very firm. Transactions were made only to a moderate extent. Double extra and treble extra Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces held at 52½@62½c. Wisconsin and Michigan combing and delaine fleeces 57½@60c. Superfine and extra pulled 40@60c.

CLEVELAND, January 14.—Grain dull; prices firm and unchanged. Wheat held No. 1 at $1 57; No 2 $1 48. Corn, old mixed 70@71c; new do. 66@67c. Oats, No. 1 50c; No 2 48c; white 25c.

MEMPHIS, January 14.—Cotton goods grades steady; good ordinary 13½@14¼c; low middling 15@15½c; middling 15⅞@16c; strict 16¼@16⅜c.

OSWEGO, January 14.—Wheat dull. Corn firm, held at 80c. Barley quiet and firm $1 74@1 76. Peas scarce; Canada bond 10.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

OFFICE OF THE POST, Jan. 15, 1874.

	Per gal.
Common rectified Whisky	$ 95@1 00
Proof rectified	1 05@1 10
Monongahela Rye, 1 year old	1 50
Monongahela Rye, 2 years old	2 00
Monongahela Rye, 3 years old	2 50
Monongahela Rye, 4 years old	3 25
Pure Rye, 5 years old	5 00
Pure Rye, 2 years old	2 25
Domestic Brandy, proof gallon	1 0
Imported brandy	6 00@9 0
Domestic Gin	1 50@1 75
Holland Gin	2 90@5 50
B. B. Brandy	1 50@1 75
Cherry Brandy	1 50@1 75
Port Wine	1 50@1 75
Port Wine "Crown,"	2 00@2 50
Sherry Wine "Valette,"	1 50@1 75
Sherry Wine "Crown,"	2 25@2 75
Sherry Wine "Harmony,"	5 50@6 00
Rum "New England,"	1 75@2 00
Rum "Jamaica,"	5 00@5 5

	Quarts.	Pints.
Champaigne, "C. H."	$27 00	$29 00
Champaigne, "Imperial"	16 00	18 00
Champaign, "Gold Seal"	18 00	20 00
Highwines		1 03@1 05

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE POST, Jan. 15, 1874.

Pure in lots of 2,000 lbs in oil	11½c
Pure in lots of 500 lbs in oil	12 c
Fancy brands	8 @10 c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	11 @11½c
Orange mineral	14 @14½c
Pure red lead	10 @11 c
Painters' red lead	9 @10 c
Litharge	9½@10 c
Selected zinc, ground in oil	11 c
Vieille Montagne Co.'s French zinc	15 c
Blue paint, ground in oil	8 @11 c
Putty	3¾@ c

HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, Jan. 15, 1873.

LEATHER.

Oak sole, light and middle	35@39c	Oak harness, best city	38@40c
Oak sole, heavy	40@42c	Oak harness, count'y	32@36c
Oak sole, Spanish	36@38c	Bridle, fair, ⅌ doz	$44@56
Oak, slaughter in rough	32@36c	Band leather, ⅌ lb	39@44c
Red sole B A mid	35@36c	Hand leather, ⅌ lb	38@44c
Red sole B A heavy	26@28c	Wax calf	91@1 20
Red sole Orinoco	31@33c	Wax kip	50c@$1 10
Shoe skirting	42@43c	Wax'd upper ⅌ ft	21@23c
Saddler's skirting	42@44c	No. 1 pad skins ⅌ doz	$6 50@7 00
Black bridle, ⅌ doz	$44@50		

HIDES.

Green salted, all weights	8@9 c	Green salt calf	10 @12 c
Green butchers' hides, cow&st'r	6@8 c	Green butch's do	8@10 c
Green salt kip	10@12 c	Dry flint hides, nominal	20 @22 c

OIL AND TALLOW.

Pure Labrador Straits ⅌ gal	80@85c	Bank Oil	65@70c
Straits, best	70@75c	Tallow	5½@6c

COTTON GOODS.

The following are the prices as reported by Kennedy, Childs & Co.:

Penn Mill, A No 1, 4-4 sheetings	11½	Penn Mill 2½ bush bags	42
Nonatoos, 4-4 sheet'g	11	Penn Mill, 3 bush	50
Pittsburgh Family 4-4 sheeting	10½	White Carpet chain fine	33
Juniata B, fine, 4-4 sheeting	10	Colored carpet ch'n	40
Cotton sheeting	16	Penn Mill 2 bush bags	35
Cotton twine	33		

FAMILY MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE POST, Jan. 15, 1874.

MEATS.

Beef, sirloin steak, ⅌ lb	20c
Beef, round steak, ⅌ lb	18c
Fresh mutton, ⅌ lb	10@12c
Fresh lamb, ⅌ lb	10@12c
Fresh veal, ⅌ lb	10@12c
Fresh pork, ⅌ lb	12@15c
Corned beef, ⅌ lb	10c
Ham, ⅌ lb	18c
Pickled pork, ⅌ lb	10c
Dried beef, ⅌ lb	20c
Breakfast bacon, ⅌ lb	14@16c
Sausage meat, ⅌ lb	12½c

FISH.

Lake fish. ⅌ lb	10 c

POULTRY.

Chickens, per pair	60@70c
Ducks, per pair	$1 00
Turkeys	$1 00@2 00

FRUITS AND BERRIES.

Apples, per half peck	20@25c
Lemons, ⅌ dozen	25@50c
Oranges, ⅌ dozen	60@75c
Malaga Grapes	35c
Grapes, ⅌ lb	10@12c
Cranberries, per quart	20c

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, per half peck	15c
Sweet potatoes, per half peck	30c
Turnips, per half peck	15c
Carrots, per bunch	5c
Onions, per half peck	30c
Lettuce, per head	5c
Beets, per bunch	6c
Radishes, per bunch	5c
Squashes, each	25c
Cabbages, per head	5@15c
Lima Beans per quart	20
Parsnips, ⅌ bunch	10c
Celery, 3 bunches	25c

BUTTER.

Prime to choice yellow print, per lb	40@45c
Choice yellow roll, per lb	30@35c
Ordinary to good do, per lb	20@25c
Cheese, per lb	20c
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	35c

PITTSBURGH NAIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, Jan. 15, 1874.

CUT NAILS, BRADS, SPIKES, ETC.

	Per keg.
10d to 60d nails, fence and brads	$4 25
8d and 9d " " "	4 50
6d and 7d " " "	4 75
4d and 5d nails	5 00
3d nails	5 75
2d nails	7 00

FINE BLUED.		CLINCH.	
3d	$7 25	Clinch nails	$6 00
2d	8 00	CUT SPIKES.	
CASING.		3 to 6 inch	4 50
10d to 30d	5 50	BARREL.	
8d and 9d	5 25	¾ inch	7 25
6d and 7d	5 75	⅞ inch	6 00
FINISHING.		1 inch	5 75
10d to 30d	5 75	1⅛ inch	6 25
8d	6 00	1¼ inch	6 00
6d	6 25	1⅜ inch	5 50
4d	6 50	1½ inch	5 25

12½c per keg off lots of 100 kegs and over.

Terms—Note or acceptance at 60 days, with exchange on New York, or discount of two per cent. for cash, if remitted within ten days from date of invoice. Payments to be made in New York exchange, United States treasury notes, or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less amount than fifty dollars.

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, Jan. 15, 1873.

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, per M	$65 00
First common	55 00
Second common	30 00
Third common	25 00
Sheeting	20 00
Hemlock joists and scantling	20 00

PLANED LUMBER.

First common, ⅌ M	$60 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring boards	34 00
Partition boards	45 00
Shelving on both sides	34 00
Shelving on one side	32 00
Plow and drop weatherboarding	34 00
Moulded weatherboarding	37 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	34 00
Half-inch patent planed	25 00
Half-inch patent unplaned	20 00
Twelve-inch vertical, with stripes	32 00
Oak and yellow pine flooring boards	45 00

SHINGLES AND LATH.

No. 1, 18-inch, sawed	$ 6 50
No. 2, 18-inch, sawed	5 00
No. 1, 16-inch, shaved	6 00
No, 1, 16-inch, sawed	6 00
Lath	4 25

NATRONA CHEMICALS.

OFFICE OF THE POST, Jan. 15, 1874.

The following are the card rates of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company:

Saponifer—50 case t	$7 50	⅌ case
Less quantity	8 00	"
Greenwich Lye, (50 cases	7 25	"
Potash—50 cases (delivered in Phila.)	8 00	"
Less quantity	8 50	"
Bi carb soda—25 kegs	6 50@6 75	⅌ lb
Less quantity	7½@7⅜c	"
Sal soda—25 kegs	2½c	"
Less quantity	3¼c	"
al soda—25 bbls	2⅜c	"
Less quantity	3¼c	"
Caustic soda—10 drums	8 c	"
Less quantity	8¼c	"
Copperas—20 bbls	1¾c	"
Less quantity	2 c	"
Porous alum—10 bbls	3⅜c	"
Less quantity	4 c	"
Sulphuric acid	3 c	"
Muriatic acid	4¼c	"
Nitric acid	15 c	"
Chloride calcium	2½c	"
Pure alumina	10 c	"
Lump alum	3¾@4 c	"

Terms, cash in 30 days.

BROOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, Jan. 15. 1874.

Shaker No. 1, ⅌ dozen	$ 3 50
Shaker " 2, "	3 00
Hurl A " 2, "	3 25
Hurl " 1, "	3 00
Hurl " 2, "	3 00
Plain Hurl	2 00
Western common	2 00
Broom corn, prime ⅌ ton	150@180 00
Broom corn, common ⅌ ton	140@160 00
Broom handles, ⅌ 1,000, plain	18 00
Painted	30 00
Swallow brooms, ⅌ dozen	
I C, 14x20, leaded	12 00
I X, 14x20, leaded	14 25

According to quality and quantity prices would vary less.

PITTSBURGH GLASS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, Jan. 15, 1874.

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET—SINGLE STRENGTH.

	2d Quality.	1st Quality.	Dbl. Sth.
6x8 to 7x9		$5 75	$8 00
7x10 to 8x10	$6 00	6 5	9 00
8x11 to 10x13	6 50	7 25	10 00
8x14 to 10x15	7 25	8 00	12 00
11x14 to 12x17		8 75	14 00
12x18 to 16x20		9 25	16 00
14x22 to 16x24		10 00	18 00
8x22 to 18x30		11 00	19 00
20x28 to 24x30		13 00	21 00
6x28 to 24x36		14 00	24 00
26x34 to 26x40		15 00	26 00
28x38 to 28x44		16 00	28 00
28x46 to 30x48		18 00	
30x50 to 32x52			
32x54 to 34x56			36 00
34x58 to 34x60			42 00
36x60 to 40x60			45 00

All orders received after this date will be charged at these prices. Orders taken by agents are subject to approval of manufacturers when received. Discount of 60 a65c per cent. to the trade.

CRACKER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, Jan. 15, 1874.

	⅌ lb		⅌ lb
Butter crackers	7 c	Sugar crackers	9½c
Cream do	22 c	Water do	7 c
Lemon do	11½c	N Y water do	7 c
Oyster do	7 c	Wine do	9½c
Soda do	7 c	Ginger snaps	12½c

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, Jan. 15, 1874.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists.

Acid.		
Acetic	lb	16 @ 20
Citric	lb	1 52 @1 58
Oxalic	lb	25 @ 29
Sulph.	lb	3½
Tartaric	lb	55 @ 58
Alcohol,	gal	2 00 @2 20
Aloes.		
Cape	lb	20
Socot	lb	75
Am Carb	lb	25 @ 26
--Aqua	lb	11 @ 13
Annatto	lb	65 @ 90
Ashes		
—Soda	lb	4½@ 5½
Bal. Copa	lb	1 05 @1 10
Bay Rum,	gal	3 25 @3 50
Bark		
Cassia	lb	38 @ 40
Cinch Red	lb	1 30 @1 40
Cinch Pale	lb	80 @ 85
Cinch Com	lb	38 @ 48
Black Lead		
American	lb	5 @ 6
East India	lb	11 @ 12
German	lb	7 @ 9
Blue Mass	lb	96
Blue Vir	lb	13@14½
Borax re	lb	20 @ 24
Brims roll	lb	4¼@ 5½
—Flor Sul	lb	5 @ 6
Calomel A	lb	1 80
—English	lb	2 40
Camp ref	lb	34 @ 37
Canthar's	lb	2 12
Cham. Ger.	lb	60
—Roman	lb	47
Chloroform	lb	1 18 @1 28
Cloves	lb	@ 53
Cochineal	lb	80 @ 90
Con lye	case	7 75 @8 00
Copperas	lb	2 @ 3
Cream Tar	lb	46 @ 49
Cubebs	lb	18 @ 20
Cudbear	lb	25 @ 35
Emery En.	lb	10 @ 12
Et Nit sps	lb	40 @ 44
—Sulph	lb	65 @ 70
Ext Logw	lb	10½@ 11
—Liq Cala	lb	45 @ 50
—Italian	lb	30 @ 33
--Sicily	lb	@ 25
Fustic	lb	3 @ 4
Galls Ale	lb	@ 33
Gum		
Arabic sts	lb	30 @ 40
" White	lb	50 @ 68
Myrrh T'k	lb	55
Shellac	lb	68 @ 78
Trag s'rts	lb	45 @ 60
" Flake	lb	1 00 @1 10
Hoffm's A	lb	@ 45
Indigo Ma	lb	1 00 @1 20
—Span fl't	lb	1 10 @1 25
Iodine res	lb	8 00
Junip Ber	lb	7 @ 9
Logwood	lb	2½@ 3½
Mace	lb	@1 68
Madder	lb	17 @ 19

Magne cal	lb	80 @1 00
—Carb	lb	35 @ 40
Manna S F	lb	60
Morph sul	lb	5 60 @5 90
Nutm No 1	lb	1 40
Oil		
Bergamot	lb	6 25 @6 50
—Castor	lb	25 @
—Cinnam'n	lb	2 70
—Cloves	lb	3 50 @4 00
Oil		
Cod liver	gal	2 00 @2 50
Lemon	lb	5 20
Linseed.	gal.	1 00 @1 05
Neats F,	gal	1 00 @1 50
Olive,	gal	1 75 @2 00
—quarts,	doz	6 25 @10 00
—pints,	doz	3 25 @3 50
Origan	lb	70 @1 20
Pepperm't	lb	4 50 @4 75
Rosemary	lb	1 00 @1 50
Sassafras	lb	75 @ 90
Sperm,	gal	2 10 @2 30
Tanners,	gal	68 @ 73
Whale,	gal	88 @ 95
Winteg'n	lb	5 75
Opium Ty	lb	8 0
Pl Paris,	bbl	4 00 @4 50
Potass.		
Bichrom	lb	25
Chlorate	lb	46 @ 49
Iodide	lb	5 25 @5 50
Putty	lb	4½@ 4¾
Quin sulp	lb	2 65 @2 75
Rosin	lb	5 50 @6 50
Root		
Gentian	lb	@ 12
Ginger E I	lb	@ 18
" Jamca	lb	@ 23
Ipecac pow	lb	@1 88
Jalap pow	lb	@ 90
Liquorice	lb	16 @
Rhub E I	lb	1 25 @1 50
Sars Hon	lb	58
Senega	lb	1 25
Valeri En	lb	38 @ 40
" Germ	lb	25 @ 26
Sal Ammo	lb	16 @ 18
—Epsom	lb	3 @ 5
—Soda	lb	3¼@ 4
Seed.		
Canary	lb	6½@ 7½
Hemp	lb	7¾@ 8⅜
Cardamn	lb	2 70 @2 90
Mustard	lb	12 @ 15
Senna Al	lb	22
" E In	lb	22
Soda.		
Bi Carb	lb	7¼@ 8
Soap Cast	lb	12½@ 16
—Cast wh	lb	18 @ 23
Sugar L'd	lb	22 @ 24
Turp sps	gal	52 @ 58
Varnish.		
Copal,	gal	1 50 @2 00
Japan.	gal	80 @1 30
Damar,	gal	1 60 @1 80
Ve Red	lb	2½@ 4½

IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, Jan. 15, 1874.

The following are the ruling quotations of the market:

FLAT BAR.

1½ to 4 by ⅜ to 1 inch	3 3-10c	1¼ and 1½ by ⅜ to ⅝ inch	3 5-10c
4½ to 6 by ⅜ to 1 inch	3 5-10 c	1 and 1⅛ by ⅜ to ¾ inch	3 6-10c
1¾ to 6 by 1⅛ to 1½ inch	3 7-10c	⅝, ¾ and ⅞ by ⅜ to ⅝ inch	3 7-10c

LIGHT BANDS.

3 to 6 by 3-16 to No 12	4 3-10c	1 to 1⅛ by 3-16 to No 12	4 9-10c
1⅛ to 2¾ by 3-19 to No 12	4 5-10c	½ to ⅞ by 3-16 to No 12	5 5-10c

HOOPS.

2¼ to 3 inch	4 7-10	1 inch	5 8-10
3⅛ to 4¾ inch	4 8-10	⅞ inch	6 3-10
1½ to 2 inch	4 8-10	¾ inch	6 8-10
1⅜ to 1¼ inch	5 1-10	⅝ inch	7 3-10
1⅛ to 1¼ inch	5 4-10	½ inch	7 8-10

OVAL IRON.

⅝ to 1¼ inch	3 9-10c	½ inch	4 3-10c
⅝ to ¾ inch	4 1-10c	⅜ inch	4 9-10c

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

⅞ to 1¼ inch	4 2-10c	Fluted and Star Lightning Rod	5 3-10c
⅝ to ¾ inch	4 7-10c	Wagon box iron, ¾ and ⅞ inch	5 4-10c
½ inch	5 4-10c		
⅜ inch	6 9-10c		

TANK IRON.

	Boiled.		Boiled.
3-16, ¼ and ⅜ inch thick	5 3-10c	Heads, flanging	9 c
Boiler plate	8 c	Plow slabs	5 9-10c
Heads, not flanging	6 2-10c	Plow wings	6 4-10c

SHEET IRON.

	Boiled.	Charcoal	Juniata.
No. 10 to 14	5 3-10c	6 8-10c	8 3-10c
No. 15 to 20	5 5-10c	7 c	8 5-10c
No. 21 to 24	5 7-10c	7 2-10c	8 7-10c
No. 25 to 26	5 9-10c	7 4-10c	8 1-10c
No. 27	6 1-10c	7 6-10c	9 9-10c

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ½c ⅌ lb extra.

ROUNDS AND SQUARES.

1 to 1⅞ inch	3 3-10c	⅜ to 7-16 inch	4
2 to 2⅜ inch	3 6-10c	⅜ inch	4 1-10
3 to 3⅜ inch	3 8-10c	5-16 inch	4 5-10
3⅝ to 4 inch	4 3-10c	¼ inch	4 9-10
⅜ to ⅞ inch	5 4-10c	3-16 inch	5 9-10
⅝ to 9-16 inch	3 7-10c		

RAILROAD IRON—COUNTERSUNK AND PUNCHED.

	Boiled.
1⅛ by ⅜, 7-16 and ½ inch	4 3-10c
1¼ by ¼ and 5-16 inch	4 8-10c
1⅜, 1¾ and 2 by ⅜ and ⅝ inch	3 8-10c
1½ by ⅜ inch	4 c

EXTRAS FOR CUTTING TO LENGTH.

Ovals, half ovals, wagon box and light bands	2-10c
Hoops	3-10c
All other iron, excepting sheet	1-10c

Terms—Note or acceptance at 60 days, with currency rate of Exchange on New York or a discount of 2 per cent. for cash, if remitted within 15 days from date of invoice.

Payments to be made in New York Exchange, U. S. Treasury Notes or their equivalent. No discount on bills less than $50.

WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES.

OFFICE OF THE POST, Jan. 15, 1874.

Manufacturers' rivised price list of wrought iron pipe, adopted September 9, 1873:

Inside diameter. Inches.	Plain Iron pipe. Per foot.	Galvanized pipe. Per foot.	Weight of pipe. Per foot.
BUTT ELDED.			
⅛	10	22	24
¼	10	22	42
⅜	12	22	56
½	15	24	85
¾	20	32	1 12
1	29	45	1 67
1¼	39	60	2 25
1½	50	85	2 69
LAP WELDED.			
2	70	1 15	3 66
2½	1 10	1 80	5 77
3	1 50	2 30	7 54
3½	1 85	3 00	9 05
4	2 50	3 50	10 72
4½	2 75	4 00	12 40
5	3 20	4 75	14 56
6	4 50	6 00	18 77
7	6 00	......	23 41
8	7 00	......	28 35
9	10 00	....	....
10	12 00	....	40 64

Terms, net cash. Payments to be made in New York Exchance, United States Treasury Notes, or their equivalent. Liberal discount to the trade.

PITTSBURGH COPPER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, Jan. 15, 1874.

	⅌ lb net cash.
Braziers' Copper, over 12 lb sheets, (or 1 lb to square foot)	35c
Braziers' Copper, for 16 oz and over 12 oz	38c
All sheet Copper. 12 oz per square foot and under	41c
Circles Copper, less than 84 inches diameter	38c
Circles Copper, 84 inches diameter and over	33c
Segment and Pattern Sheets	35c
Sheathing Copper, (14 by 48 inches) over 12 oz	38c
Locomotive Fire Box Sheets and Bolts	35c
Soldering Coppers	40c
Copper Bottoms,	Prices furnished on application
Copper Bottom, O'Neill's patent	
Copper Bottom, Hazleton's patent	
Brass Kettles, (less 5c per lb, for over 500 lbs)	40a41c

O'NEILL'S PATENT PLANISHED COPPER,

Sheathing size, 14x48 by the case	39c
Sheathing size, 14x48 less than case	41c
Boiler sizes, and all sizes not over 20 inches wide, (6 in. 14x49, 7 in. 14x52, 8 in. 14x56, 9 in. 14x60,) by the case	43c
Boiler sizes, and all sizes not over 20 inches wide, less than case	41c
Sheets over 20 inches wide	48c
All sheets lighter than 12 oz, under 20 in. wide	43
All sheets lighter than 12 oz. over 20 in. wide	47c

LAMP CHIMNEY MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, Jan. 15, 1874.

	Per do
Sun No 0, straight or bulb	$
Sun No 1, straight or bulb, 4 oz	
Sun No 1, straight or bulb, nail drivers or 7 oz	1
Sun No 2, straight or bulb	1
Excelsior Sun Hinge No 0	
Excelsior Sun Hinge No 1, 4 oz	
Excelsior Sun Hinge No 2	1 25
Old Style No 0, round or fire proof	85
Old Style No 1, round or fire proof, 4 oz	90
Old Style No 1, round or fire proof, short	90
Old Style No 1, round or fire proof, nail drivers	1 25
Old Style No 2, round or fire proof	1 25
Old Style No 2, round or fire proof, short	1 25
Old Style No 3, round or fire proof	1 90
Old Style No 3, round or firo proof, short	1 90
Light House	90
Crown	90
Locomotive Head Light Chimney, net	2 50
Solar or Lard Oil Chimney, net	1 00
Gas Chimney	100

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE POST, Jan. 15, 1874.

I C, 10x14, charcoal	$12 00
I X, 10x14, charcoal	14 75
I C, 12x12, charcoal	12 50
I X, 12x12, charcoal	15 25
I C, 14x20, charcoal	13 00
I C, 14x20, leaded	11 50
I X, 14x20, leaded	13 75

According to quality and quantity prices would vary less.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, January 14.—Consols for money 92@92¼; account 92⅛@92¼; 5-20s, '65, 108¼; do '67, 107¾; 10-40s, 107; new 5s, 105½; New York Central 92½; Erie 43¾; preferred 68½.

The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 3½ per cent. or ¾ below the Bank of England rate.

Tallow 40s 3d. Refined Petroleum 12¼d.

FRANKFORT, January 14.—5-20s '62, 97⅞.

PARIS, January 14.—Rentes 58 francs 42½ centimes.

LIVERPOOL, January 14.—Cotton active and firmer; middling upland at 8¼; Orleans 8⅝; sales of 12,000 bales; American 7,500; speculation and export none.

Breadstuffs firm; California white wheat, average 13s 10d@14s 1d; Club 14s@14s 3d; red western 12s 4d @13s; red winter 12s 4d@12s 6d. Pork 67s 6d. Lard 42s 3d; Cheese 68s Turpentine 30s 6d. Beef 84s. Refined Petroleum 12@14d. Flour 28@29s 6d. Corn 39s9d. Tallow 39s. Cumberland middles 38s 3d; short rib middles 39s 6d. Refined Petroleum 13d. Linseed Oil 31s.

ANTWERP, January 14.—Refined Petroleum 30⅛f.

BURNETT'S KALISTON is the best preparation extant for beautifying the complexion and curing skin diseases.

MARRIED.

WHITT—POWNALL—On Januaay 13, 1874, by Rev. S. B. Reed, at his residence, 149 Washington street, Mr. E. R. WHITT and Miss M. E. POWNALL, both of Pittsburgh.

DIED.

SHEARGOLD—At nine o'clock Monday morning, ELEANOR SHEARGOLD, wife of Nehemiah Sheargold, aged thirty-three years.

MAISEL—On Monday afternoon, at 4½ o'clock LUDWIG MAISEL aged seventy-nine years and nineteen days.

CRAWFORD—On Sunday morning, JOHN B. CRAWFORD in the 55th year of his age.

ALLEN—On Sunday morning, January 11, at two o'clock A. M., GEORGE ALLEN, in the seventieth year of his age.

PFLAUM—On Friday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, Mrs. MARY PFLAUM, wife of B. Pflaum, in the 52d year of her age.

O'HARA—On Tuesday morning, January 13, 1873, at four o'clock, ROSE ANNA O'HARA, aged seven years.

O'CONNELL—On Monday, January 12, at 9 o'clock A. M. Mrs. CATHARINE, wife of Maurice T. O'Connell, aged sixty years.

PREATSCH—On Monday afternoon, at 1 o'clock Mrs. PALMA PREATSCH, wife of Gustavus Preatsch

M'CALLEN—On Monday morning, January 12th, 1874, at half-past two o'clock, Mrs. ELIZABETH, wife of William M'Callen, aged seventy years.

MOORE—On Sabbath morning, January 11, 1874, at 2:15 o'clock, JOHN MOORE, Sr., in the fifty-fifth year of his age.

MOORHOUSE—On Saturday morning, January 10, CHELLA W., daughter of John L. and Annie C. Moorhouse, aged three years and three months.

STEWART—On Tuesday evening, January 6, JOHN S. STEWART, Sr., aged fifty two years.

LINDSAY—On Thursday, January 8, at 12½ o'clock, CHARLES LINDSAY, aged fifty-four years.

WRIGHT—On Thursday morning, at 2½ o'clock, PERCY FORREST, only son of W. W. and Lida Wright, aged one year and two days.

HARTZELL—Wednesday, January 7, at five o'clock P. M., EVA GERTRUDE HARTZELL, daughter of James G. and Olive G. Hartzell, aged three years, one month and twenty-two days.

DONNELLY—On Thursday, at one o'clock P. M., 8th instant, Mrs. MARY, wife of Thomas Donnelly, aged sixty-five years.

DUNCAN—On Thursday, January 8, at 6½ o'clock A. M., MAY, daughter of Geo. R. and Eliza. J. Duncan, aged seven months and fifteen days, of Chartiers township.

GILDENFENNY—Died suddenly, on Thursday, January 8, at the residence of her father, Thomas Collins, Martinsburg, West Virginia, JENNIE, wife of W. H. Gildenfenny, of this city, in the twenty-first year of her age.

BAIRD—Suddenly on the morning of the 8th instant, at his late residence, near Sewickley, SAMUEL H. BAIRD, Esq., late Deputy United States Collector of the Twenty-third district, Pennsylvania, in the thirty-fifth year of his age.

HEIMBERGER—On Friday, January 9, at 7 A. M. V. HEIMBERGER, father of W. A. Heimberger, of Pittsburgh, aged fifty-seven years.

DICKEY—On Sunday, January 11, 1874, at three o'clock P. M., ROBERT J. DICKEY, in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

FOR THE TRANSPORTATION

Of bodies long distances, Charles' Wooden Buria Cases are superior to any now in use, being perfectl air-tight, much lighter to handle and less than one fourth the price of Metalic Cases. Sold at No. 18 PENNSYLVANIA avenue, Allegheny City, Pa.

ISAAC CHARLES, Undertaker.

The Great Antagonist o Disease.

What is the natural antagonist of disease? It is th vital principal. From the moment that disease is developed in the system, this champion fights the intruder until it either conquers or is conquered. Whic side should medicinal science espouse in this life an death struggle? Should it depress and cripple th physical energies of the patient, thereby helping th disorder, or should it reinforce the vitality of the pa tient and thereby assist in quelling the ailment? O course the proper answer to this question must be o vious to every one above the grade of an idiot or a lu natic, and hence it follows that the weak and broke down invalid who chooses to dose himself with deple ing slops, instead of toning, invigorating and vitali ing his enervated frame with Hostetter's Stomac Bitters, must be either feeble minded or derange Surely nothing short of imbecility or insanity could i duce a person laboring under bodily weakness an nervous prostration, or take day after day powerf doses of some drastic purgative in the hope of gainin strength thereby. Although charlatans may adv tise preparations of this character as tonics, people the full possession of their reason cannot, one wou think, accept them as such. If they do, the penalty their credulity may be the shortening of their liv The rheumatic, the dyspeptic, the bilious, the deb tated and nervous, and all who are subject to int mittents, or other diseases brought on by the inc ment weather which prevails at this season, will well to strengthen their nerves, tone their stomac and regulate their bowels with the Bitters. T two-fold operation of the restorative as an invigora and an aperient, in addition to its direct and speci effect upon the disordered liver, renders it a m efficient remedy for complaints of the digestive, cretive and excretive organs, at present in use. T fact is conceded by eminent members of the facul whose testimony to that effect is published in H tetter's Almanac for 1874.

The DeathShock—Ruptur

No one is so competent to give advice and ap trusses as the one who has obtained his knowled from personal experience and observation. My perience with rupture amongst the laboring clas leads me to the opinion that thousands of mista are made in applying trusses when they are not ne ed, and on the contrary, in neglecting to apply th where they are needed No greater mistake can made than for the man who has any malformation sembling rupture to defer its treatment from day day in the vain hope that it will get well of its These maladies never do get well of themselves, when people talk of evils curing themselves, t simply mean that every one will do his individ hare towards a cure. If you have rupture or other chronic disease get relief at once if you no too hopeless a case.

Dr. Keyser's private office, 167 Liberty street, the office, rear of his medicine store.

SPEEDILY CURED.

ALL FORMS of Venereal, Private and N ous Diseases, at the old established Girard Med Institute, No. 172 Second avenue, between Sm field and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, H oia, and all Urinary diseases are cured in the shor possible time that will insure permanent relief. S matorrhea, or Seminal weakness or Impotency, as result of self-abuse in youth or excess in mat years, and which produce some of the following fects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, ousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, co pation, despondency. confusion of ideas, aversion society, loss of memory and sexual power, and w unfits the victim for business or marriage, and mately causing insanity and consumption, are t oughly and permanently cured. Medicine supplie the Institute. A medical pamphlet relating to vate diseases sent in sealed envelope for two sta All communications confidential.

Patients treated by mail or express, but where sible it is best to visit the city for personal cons tion; or address

GIRARD MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 172 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. C hours, 9 a. m., to 7 p. m. Sundays by appointmen feb3-1y

The Centaur Liniment lay pain, subdue swellings, burns, and will cure rheuma spavin, and any flesh, bone or cle ailment. The White Wrapp for family use, the Yellow Wra for animals. Price 50 cents; bottles $1.

Children Cry for Castoria.—Pleasant to a perfect substitute for Castor Oil, but more e cious in regulating the stomach and bowels. nov 22-1y-8thp